

Atlantic: A Rough Place for War

Argentine Ships Battered by Winds and Waves

By Richard Harwood

USHUAIA, Argentina — In this non-shooting war, even a little gumbat ride in the South Atlantic is instructive.

Mother Nature is angry here. Freezing winds off the snowcapped Andes have reached more than 40 knots. The Argentine warship pitches and heaves in the troughs between the waves. Rain engulfs us in horizontal sheets. Soon it will snow. We are virtually blind except for the radar.

It is a rotten place for a navy and for a war.

The Strait of Magellan lies just to the north. To the south is Cape Horn and then Antarctica. Over the centuries, dozens of ships have found graves in these hostile waters.

On the bridge of the Barradero, a 65-foot boat built in Israel, Cmdr. Ussinger offers a consoling comment: "Think how lucky you are. You would not like the conditions further out."

This is true. In the Falkland Islands, 12 hours of sailing time from here, 70-knot winds and horrendous seas are reported.

Beagle Channel

We are in the Beagle Channel, named for the ship Robert Fitzroy and Charles Darwin used in the last century in their quest for links in the evolutionary chain. Captain Cook and Sir Francis Drake are other alumni of the South Atlantic.

The Barradero is based at Ushuaia, often called the last town on Earth. The next southern habitation is in the region of the South Pole, a brisk journey of 2,500 miles.

Last Thursday night, Cmdr. Ussinger was to steam out on a "top secret" mission, not to return

until the Falklands crisis had ended.

In Ushuaia harbor, we tie up alongside other camouflaged gunboats with torpedoes lashed to their decks. A missile-carrying frigate recently has departed, swelled up in the storm. The 25th of May, the old British carrier now owned by the Argentines, is said to be out there, not too far away, but that is more likely rumor than fact.

Cmdr. Ussinger and his eight-man crew are relaxed, unemotional and apparently confident on the brink of war. "It will be interesting," he said, "to fight them with their own weapons."

Off the Mark

In the case of the Barradero, his statement is a bit off the mark. The boat could have been the product of a UN committee. The hull is Israeli, the engines are American, the radar is British and the weaponry — 20mm guns, rockets and a 125mm anti-aircraft battery — is of various origins, the United States included. It is designed to support and put ashore commandos, but not in weather such as this. There is no room for them below decks. So the Barradero's mission in the days ahead is a genuine mystery.

To some extent that is the case with the entire Argentine fleet. There is no doubt that it is putting out to sea. But a high-ranking naval officer said, "We will not go into the mouth of the wolf." It is unclear whether he meant that the Argentines would stay clear of the British fleet or merely stay clear of the British submarines in the blockade zone that extends for 200 miles around the Falklands.

The assumption here is that the British will operate in waters east of the Falklands, where they would

be out of range of Argentine land-based aircraft. The Argentine fleet, presumably, would operate west of the Falklands, out of range of the British.

But that is all conjecture in the prevailing atmosphere of obsessive secrecy. On flights out of Buenos Aires to towns in the south with military installations, passengers are required to pull down the window shades. Airport transients are hauled away in curtained buses to await their plane connections in holding centers miles away.

Three British journalists have spent days in the jail at Ushuaia on suspicion of espionage. They were arrested for taking notes and photographs at the Rio Grande Airport, where Mirage and Dagger interceptors are parked.

In Ushuaia this week, my interpreter was arrested and detained for three hours for photographing the harbor sunrise; the Barradero and its sister vessels presumably appeared in the picture. A U.S. photographer was picked up the same morning for photographing an innocuous Ushuaia street scene.

There is an amusing contradiction in some of these measures. The only planes handling civilians in and out of Ushuaia are operated by the Argentine Air Force. They have no window curtains, so we get a fine view of the military bases and preparations at such bases as Rio Grande and Rio Gallegos.

These preparations are going forward with great energy. Food and ammunition stocks are loaded daily aboard C-130s and Boeing 737s for flights to the Falklands from such bases as Rio Gallegos and Comodoro Rivadavia. The Argentines call this their "air bridge" to the 10,000 or so troops on the islands.

Two-hour visit Friday to navy headquarters in a London suburb and was briefed by the navy commander in chief, Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, and members of his staff.

"The visit implied no brightening of tension," a Defense Ministry spokesman said.

The British Broadcasting Corp. in a message beamed to Argentina on its World Service radio, broadcast warnings Friday to the estimated 17,000 Britons in Argentina to leave without delay by commercial flights.

On his tour of Argentina's southern naval and air bases, Gen. Gallieri said squadrons of Mirage jets poised to take off and engage the British fleet.

Asked about the possibility of war, Gen. Gallieri said, "the dialogue has not ended."

On his visit to the Falklands Thursday, Gen. Gallieri declared that the Argentine flag will never be lowered while a single Argentine remains there.

The junta leader spent five hours examining the defenses thrown up by the estimated 10,000 Argentine troops on the islands, which the Argentines call the Malvinas.

With tears in his eyes, he told soldiers to defend the islands for Argentina "until the last drop of blood."

The British peace plan Mr. Pym brought to Washington Thursday reportedly called for the withdrawal of Argentine troops and the restoration of British rule for a transition period before giving the islands to Argentina — provided that 1,800 English-speaking residents agree.

Argentina, which maintains that it inherited a Spanish claim to the islands, has insisted that it retain sovereignty over the Falklands during any peace talks.



An Argentine Air Force cargo helicopter is directed to a landing on the Falkland Islands.

Paris Sets Anti-Terrorist Measures

United Press International

PARIS — France announced Friday that it was tightening border checks and reviewing its policy of granting political asylum in an effort to combat terrorism acts like the bombing of Thursday near the Champs-Élysées.

The national train company, meanwhile, confirmed that it had received a letter threatening to bomb trains between Paris and Marseilles. The letter was signed by "Friends of Carlos," a reference to the elusive terrorist, born in Venezuela as Iliel Ramirez Sanchez, who threatened last month to make unspecified attacks against French officials unless two foreigners arrested on explosives charges were released. A few hours after the bomb went off on Thursday, the two foreigners were sentenced to prison.

The train company emphasized, however, that there was no proof that the letter was actually from Carlos. They said that more than 80 such letters had been received since a bomb killed five persons aboard a Paris-Toulouse train on March 29.

Nevertheless, the threat, com-

bined with a bomb scare on a high-speed train and the Paris explosion on Thursday that killed one person and injured 63, created fears of a growing terrorist campaign in France.

The Paris-Lyon TGV (high-speed train) was held up for two and a half hours on Thursday night by a telephone call that warned a bomb was on board. Officials found nothing, and the train completed its run.

Interior Minister Gaston Defferre announced the new measures after an emergency Elysée Palace meeting led by President Francois Mitterrand. Officials described the meeting as a war council.

Mr. Defferre said that the government would conduct stricter border checks and be more selective in granting visas, in addition to taking other measures that would be kept secret. He also announced a review of the position of political exiles in France. He added: "The government does not regret its expulsion of two Syrian diplomats."

The two Syrian Embassy diplomats were expelled Thursday

shortly after the bombing, but the government did not directly accuse them of complicity. Michael Kasouba, the Syrian cultural secretary, left Friday for Damascus. The other diplomat, Commandant Nassan Ali, naval attaché, will leave Sunday, Orly airport police said. The Syrians took similar action against French diplomats in Damascus.

Meanwhile, in Paris, police were trying to determine if Carlos was connected to the bombing in front of a building housing an Arab-language weekly, Al Watan Al Arabi, on the rue Marbeuf. The magazine, a supporter of Iraq, had accused Syria of carrying out the assassination on Sept. 4, 1981, of the French ambassador to Lebanon, Louis Delamare.

According to police sources, French security forces suspect that a Syrian terrorist team was on its way to France to take action against the magazine, and measures were taken to guard the publication. An Arab journalist who appeared on French television with his face shadowed said he believed that Carlos was employed by Syria and directing the squad.

Bid to Oust Israel at UN Intensifies

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Radical Arab nations and the Palestine Liberation Organization have begun their most determined effort to expel Israel from the General Assembly.

A text of a draft resolution circulating among delegates declares that Israel has "persistently violated" the UN Charter and calls on the assembly "to review Israel's status" when the assembly reconvenes in September.

The text, a working paper, has been prepared for an "emergency special session" on the Palestinian question. Israel's behavior is expected to be denounced Tuesday or Wednesday by an overwhelming margin.

Warning by Blum

Israel's delegate, Yehuda Z. Blum, met privately Friday with Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to discuss the draft. Mr. Blum said, "I told him that any attempt to tamper with Israel's status as a full and equal member can only damage the organization, perhaps fatally."

Troops Break Into Bunker, Arrest 11 Sinai Extremists

(Continued from Page 1)

The army's southern command, said 1,300 protesters had been removed from Yamit in an operation that began Wednesday and involved 5,000 troops.

The assault on the bomb shelter began at noon after a bulldozer failed to punch through a heavy steel door that had been welded shut from the inside. Three times the assault team connected chains to the door and tried to pull it open with a bulldozer. Each time the chain broke. Finally, a large, tracked pile driver was moved up to the bunker to punch a hole in the concrete wall.

Assault on Bunker

Helmeted troops wearing flak jackets stormed into the bunker, through coils of barbed wire and other makeshift obstacles, and arrested three women and eight men who had been boled up for several days. Authorities said there was a short scuffle inside the bunker but that there were no injuries. The women screamed and struggled as they were led away.

The Jewish Defense League heldouts had threatened Wednesday to commit suicide one by one if the withdrawal was not halted. Rabbi Kahane entered the bunker Wednesday after the holdouts agreed to drop the suicide threat.

There were reports that some settlers were infiltrating back into the northern Sinai. Army vehicles patrolled the sand dunes along the international border and helicopter.

India President to Ireland

NEW DELHI — Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy will visit Ireland May 3 to 6, the government announced on Friday. He will then fly to Belgrade for a four-day visit.

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Jaruzelski Calls for National Accord

WARSAW — Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski renewed a call Friday for national accord but stressed that his government would continue its struggle against those who rejected the offer.

He made the statement in a closing speech after a two-day meeting of the Communist Party's policy-making Central Committee that was mainly devoted to the country's economic crisis, state television said.

Gen. Jaruzelski said his government expected to halt the economy's downward slide by the end of 1982. But he was quoted as saying that a decrease in foreign debts and a tangible improvement of living standards could not be expected until 1990.

Israeli Minister Sentenced for Theft

TEL AVIV — Aharon Abuhazzeira, the Israeli minister of labor, welfare and immigration, was fined and given suspended prison sentences Friday for stealing charity funds while he was mayor of Ramle.

Mr. Abuhazzeira, 43, is the first Israeli Cabinet minister convicted of a crime. He said he will resign, a move seen as a signal of intent not to bring down Prime Minister Menachem Begin's coalition government, which depends on Mr. Abuhazzeira's three-man National Religious Party for its thin parliamentary majority.

Mr. Abuhazzeira was sentenced to suspended terms of 30 months on a charge of theft by an executive, 18 months for breach of trust by an executive and three months for breach of trust by a civil servant. He was fined 3,500 shekels (\$174). The light sentence means he cannot be stripped of his parliamentary seat. Mr. Abuhazzeira said he would appeal the sentence to the Supreme Court.

S. Korea Frees 8 Christian Leaders

SEOUL — Authorities freed on Friday eight Christian leaders who were detained after they issued a statement urging the recall of the two top U.S. officials in South Korea.

The Korean Christian Action Organization last weekend demanded the recall of Ambassador Richard Walker and Gen. John Wickham, commander of U.S. forces in Korea, in connection with alleged remarks which they said insulted the Korean people. The U.S. officials were misquoted, their spokesman said.

The Christian leaders' statement came under fire on grounds it was likely to help the cause of the Communist regime in North Korea and strain relations with the United States. Senior prosecutor Kim Kyung Hae said the decision to free the leaders was made in order to foster national reconciliation and also because those involved had shown repentance.

Spain Reaffirms Nuclear Arms Ban

MADRID — Spain will never allow nuclear weapons on its territory, even after joining NATO, Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca said.

The minister repeated Spain's position Thursday when asked about a comment by the Belgian chief of staff, Gen. Willy Gontier, that nuclear missiles might have to be installed in Spain after it enters the North Atlantic Treaty Organization later this year. The general made the remark to a reporter during a visit to Spain.

Mr. Perez Llorca said in a statement, "Spain will always be demilitarized even if we are in the Atlantic alliance, as are Norway and other countries." Spain banned nuclear weapons from its territory in 1966.

In Brussels, spokesman for Premier Wilfried Martens and Defense Minister Freddy Vervens said Thursday that Gen. Gontier's statement did not reflect the government's view.

North Yemen Gets New Ally As Ties With U.S. Weaken

(Continued from Page 1)

to the Soviet Union and concluded a deal that congressional sources placed at "well in excess of \$1 billion."

The shock to Washington of this North Yemen-Soviet accord apparently cooled the ardor of the Carter administration for sending additional arms to Sana'a and also may have blocked the development of a major economic or military assistance program.

Thus, three years after proclaiming to Congress the vital importance of North Yemen to Saudi and U.S. interests, the United States is providing this country with \$25 million to \$30 million annually in economic assistance and has just started a military sales program worth \$11 million.

Since President Reagan came to office, not a single high-ranking State Department or administration official has visited the country for talks.

As for its attitude toward the war, the Salch government says as little as possible about it. In fact, the Salch authorities act as if the fighting simply does not exist.

Actually, there is little overt evidence of existence of a front anywhere along the main road from the capital to Taiz in the south. The closest indication of fighting was at hospitals, which were full of victims of land mines laid by the guerrillas.

In the view of foreign analysts, it is unclear where the fighting is leading to or how President Salch is going to deal with the increasing political and military pressure on his government.

Mr. Saleh, who came to power almost four years ago in a coup, has proven himself more agile in maneuvering in Arab and superpower politics than outsiders had anticipated.

But there is a feeling among some of his North Yemeni supporters that he is coming perilously close to falling off the tightrope of nonalignment.

"The time of choice has come for North Yemen," a North Yemeni analyst said. "I do not think it can afford the luxury of remaining neutral any longer. Either it has to go with the East or the West."

Brew Kills 10 in Tanzania

United Press International

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — At least 10 persons have died and scores have gone blind after drinking a home-brewed corn liquor in the Dar es Salaam suburbs of Kibondoni and Shamba, the Tanzanian Daily News said Thursday. Many people have taken to drinking the homemade alcohol following a shortage of government-brewed beer and soft drinks because of a lack of bottle caps in the industry.



Among those attending the OAU meeting were Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere, extreme left; Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmed Salim, next to him; Kenyan Vice President Mwai Kibaki, extreme right; and Ugandan President Milton Obote, next to him.

OAU Postpones Action on Western Sahara, Polisario

From Agency Dispatches

NAIROBI — Officials of the Organization of African Unity agreed Friday to postpone any action on the Western Sahara issue and the membership of the Polisario Front until the next meeting of the group's heads of state in Libya in July.

The decision was reached Friday at a meeting of a nine-nation OAU committee on the Western Sahara. The committee's final communiqué did not propose specific remedies to what President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, the current OAU chairman, called the most serious challenge to the survival of the organization in its 19-year history.

The question whether to admit the Libyan and Soviet-supported Polisario Front, which has been fighting for six years against U.S.-backed Morocco for possession of the former Spanish colony of Western Sahara, has caused a split in the OAU.

Polisario was admitted as a full member under the name of the Democratic Arab Republic of the Sahara during February's Council of Ministers meeting in Ethiopia.

The admission triggered a 19-nation walkout, led by Morocco, and several members have vowed to boycott the Libyan summit meeting if the front attends as a full member.

ATTENTION

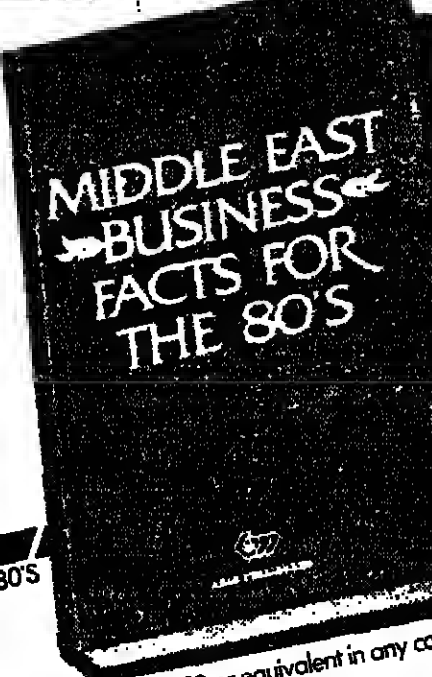
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Bush Starting Tokyo Talks On Trade, Defense Policies

From Agency Dispatches
TOKYO — Vice President Bush arrived in Tokyo Friday on the first stop of a five-nation tour of Asia and the Pacific. His talks in Tokyo are expected to touch on Japan's \$16 billion trade surplus with the United States and its defense policies.

The two-week tour will also take Mr. Bush to South Korea, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and possibly China.

Mr. Bush will meet for 90 minutes on Saturday with Premier Zenko Suzuki and briefly with Yoshio Sakurazuchi, the foreign minister, and Shintaro Abe, the minister of international trade and industry.

Mr. Bush told reporters in Washington he was making the trip to reaffirm the commitment of the United States to its Asian allies, not to negotiate trade issues.

But Mr. Suzuki is expected to brief him on a new program to be announced May 7 to open Japan's markets to foreign goods and reduce its foreign trade surplus.

Several hours before Mr. Bush arrived, 8,000 Japanese farmers marched to the gates of the U.S. Embassy to protest liberalization of farm imports. Japan already is the largest single buyer of U.S. farm products.

On Thursday, the Japanese Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, in a rare display of unity by members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and the opposition, including the Communists, unanimously adopted a resolution opposing the easing of import barriers.

Nakazoni Takeuchi, spokesman for the Japan Consumers Federation, which has asked the government to block farm imports, said cheaper food prices must take second place to food self-sufficiency.

Mr. Takeuchi said "We can't trust the lives of 117 million Japanese to American farmers."

His concern apparently stems from the Nixon administration's ban in 1973, without advance notice, on U.S. soybean exports to Japan. The ban was later lifted.

In Washington, Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige announced Thursday that the United States and Japan had agreed to establish a working committee at the deputy assistant secretary level to resolve a broad range of high-technology trade issues.

One pressing problem, according to department officials, is Japanese acquisition of 80 percent of the U.S. market for 64K random access memory chips, integrated circuits containing more than 65,000 memory cells.

U.S. officials said they hoped the committee would tackle problems of industrial cooperation, access to government-sponsored research and development, the flow of patents and technology, and mutual market access.

U.S. officials said a stopover in Peking at the end of Mr. Bush's trip was still under discussion. The purpose would be to try to ease the strain in relations caused by President Reagan's decision to sell \$60 million worth of military spare parts to Taiwan.



Vice President Bush, escorted by a Japanese protocol officer, steps from a plane in Tokyo at the beginning of his tour.

Ruling Bloc Wins Election In Malaysia

Heavily Chinese Party Suffers Major Setback

From Agency Dispatches
KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Prime Minister Mahatir bin Muhammad has won an overwhelming election endorsement for his program of increasing productivity, reforming Malaysia's civil service and stamping out corruption.

Speaking after Thursday's landslide election victory of his National Front coalition, Mr. Mahatir, 56, said that he wanted to build a nation respected around the world. His policies are generally pro-Western.

The 11-party front, which includes the main parties of the country's Malays, Chinese and Indians, won 110 of the 121 parliamentary seats counted so far for the 154-seat Parliament and retained control of all 11 peninsular state governments. Counting for overseas voters was delayed.

Four more days of voting will be allowed in remote areas of Borneo, where 32 Parliament seats are at stake. When that voting is completed it appears likely that the Front will match its total of 133 seats in the previous Parliament.

Thai General Pledges To Crush Communists

By Colin Campbell
New York Times Service

NAKHON SI THAMMARAT, Thailand — Despite government casualties of at least 40 dead and 200 wounded in the last two months, the military commander of Thailand's southern peninsula insists that he will destroy the region's Communist Party of Thailand and banish its influence permanently.

Gen. Harn Leeanond said in an interview Sunday that his forces first would destroy the region's 3,000 Communist guerrillas. Then, he said, they would move to the extreme south and neutralize the Thai-based elements of the insurgent Communist Party of Malaysia and several Islamic separatist groups that are demanding autonomy for the four southernmost provinces: 750,000 Moslems.

The government's costliest, most successful and best publicized campaign this year resulted in the capture of what Gen. Harn calls the southern "nerve center" of the Thai Communists. The attack, against a base known as Camp 508, on Chong Charn mountain, produced most of the government's recent casualties.

Regular army troops, typically moving in behind locally recruited rangers, used helicopter gunships, transport helicopters, small bombers and light artillery in the assault.

The attack was said to have dispersed the Communists into neighboring mountains and into the more populous lowlands on both sides of the peninsula's spine.

Gen. Harn and his aides have been showing visitors captured weapons and supplies. The Communists' arms are mostly old rifles but include Chinese machine guns and American-made M-16 rifles. Most of the weapons, Gen. Harn said, had been obtained in raids on police and army outposts, and not from abroad.

Vehicles Searched

Gen. Harn has been the commander of the Fourth Army Region, which stretches south from the Isthmus of Kra to the Malaysian border, since late September. He has a reputation among Thais and Westerners as a methodical strategist, an ambitious officer and a man of relatively democratic political views.

Signs of his stepped-up offensive are visible everywhere along the few good highways and in the provincial capitals of Thailand's mid-South, between Chumphon and Songkhla.

Soldiers at checkpoints search

Judge May Allow Tapes of Shooting In Hinckley Trial

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. District Judge Barrington D. Parker said at a hearing Thursday that he probably would allow federal prosecutors at the coming trial of John W. Hinckley Jr. to show television videotapes of the shootings of President Reagan and three other men.

The videotapes "reflect the event that took place," Judge Parker said. "Here you have an event which has been actually recorded." He did not issue a formal ruling, however.

Prosecutors indicated at the hearing that they had deleted parts of the videotapes to which defense lawyers objected as being "unfairly prejudicial." It was not clear whether these deletions — perhaps including a shot of James A. Brady, then Mr. Reagan's press secretary, lying gravely wounded on the ground — had been ordered by Judge Parker.

Mr. Hinckley's chief lawyer, Vincent J. Fuller, said Thursday that he had no intention of contesting that his client had not been aiming at Mr. Reagan. He said that Mr. Hinckley would claim he was trying only to hit the presidential limousine.

Mr. Hinckley, 26, has pleaded innocent by reason of insanity. His lawyers have admitted that he shot Mr. Reagan, Mr. Brady, a Secret Service agent and a Washington policeman outside the Washington Hilton Hotel on March 30, 1981.

The government has blamed local Communists for a recent wave of attacks on its troops, the Thai National Railways and Surat Thani's government building.

The most spectacular of those attacks took place on March 19 when about 40 pounds of TNT exploded in a parked truck, shattering the Surat Thani government building. It killed 7 persons and wounded more than 50, most of them government employees.

Gen. Harn and the provincial governor said separately that the bombing was an attack upon the plans of each for ridding the region of Communists and criminals.

Uniformed local Communists have been boarding crowded buses and calling village "seminars" to deny complicity in the bombing. Some Thais, however, suspect, but without having concrete evidence, that a business rivalry involving corrupt government officials may have been the cause of the blast.

Gen. Harn rejected a request to visit Camp 508, saying his troops there were being relieved and that bands of "three to five" Communists were still hiding in the nearby jungle. "They're waiting for us to leave," Gen. Harn said. "So we don't leave."

Former commanders of the Fourth Army Region tended to attack and withdraw, he explained. His own plan is to hold the mountains, build roads through the passes and set up new settlements of farmers and miners, he said.

He would not say where his troops would strike next but several firefights have been reported lately from mountainous areas near the peninsula's west coast, in the provinces of Krabi and Phangnga.

Budget Talks in U.S. Focus on New Strategy

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — White House and congressional budget negotiators, still deadlocked over the details of a budget compromise, are focusing on the possibility of simply setting overall targets for spending and taxes for next year's budget.

The politically difficult details would then be left to Congress, which would be directed to produce the specific legislation needed to reach those fiscal goals.

The possible new strategy emerged Thursday as negotiators expressed increasing pessimism about the prospects for reaching a detailed, comprehensive compromise. Such a strategy would enable White House officials and congressional leaders from both parties to break the current impasse and declare their monthlong budget negotiations a success.

By letting Congress decide on the details, the negotiators could finesse the hitherto unresolvable disputes over the Democrats' efforts to repeal the third-year of President Reagan's cut in income taxes and the Republicans' bid to cut specific programs such as Social Security.

A two-hour negotiating session at the White House on Thursday focused on setting overall targets, according to several persons familiar with the negotiators' agenda. The negotiators met again Friday.

The negotiators acknowledged that they had no assurances that Congress would accept any detailed compromise that they might reach.

"If we got an agreement on the numbers, we still would have to leave it up to the two Houses of Congress on how to get to those numbers," said Rep. James Wright Jr., Democrat of Texas and the House majority leader. He added that support for the new strategy had increased during the negotiations.

Negotiators disagreed, however,

on what role Mr. Reagan would play if the proposed strategy were adopted. Republicans insist that the president must be able to campaign against repeal of the third year of the tax cut; Democrats believe the heart of the strategy would be leaving the details to Congress.

There is general agreement on the target of reducing next year's deficit to about \$95 billion through a combination of spending cuts and tax increases. The administration now estimates that the president's proposed budget would result in a deficit of \$102 billion, but the Congressional Budget Office predicts that it will be \$121 billion.

Reference Point

The administration's Office of Management and Budget estimates that without any changes in existing programs or taxes next year's deficit would reach \$180 billion, and it is this figure which has become the reference point for the negotiators in trying to reach agreement on a combination of about \$90 billion in spending cuts and tax increases.

In the discussions thus far, there has been general agreement on a target of \$30 billion in new taxes. In addition, the White House has proposed reductions of \$5 billion in military spending, \$18 billion in benefit programs and \$5 billion in discretionary programs such as education and health. It also suggested savings of \$20 billion through management initiatives and of \$4 billion through federal pay cuts.

Several new proposals were placed on the bargaining table at Thursday's session. "I'm pleased that it appears that both sides are advancing ideas," said Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, the Senate majority leader. "There's movement, and I'm encouraged by that."

The senator also rescinded his threat to have Budget Committee members begin drafting a bill next week, "as long as they're making reasonable progress."

General Sees Russia Close To Laser Arm

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Lt. Gen. Kelly H. Burke, chief of Air Force research and development, has said the Soviet Union could launch a laser anti-satellite weapon in the next five years but contended that it would be "ineffective" except as a political and propaganda weapon.

Gen. Burke said Thursday that an "effective" Soviet weapons system in space would probably not be possible until the late 1990s. He said there were "enormous technological challenges."

"I think we could do at least as well," he said. "Meanwhile, we ought to keep a fast pace to keep on a program of our own." He said the United States and the Soviet Union are about equal in laser technology.

Gen. Burke said a fledgling Soviet anti-satellite system would be less effective than the anti-satellite program that the United States is developing. The U.S. effort involves launching a "vehicle" from F-15 fighter planes that uses infrared sensors to guide the missile toward an enemy satellite.

Gen. Burke added that if the Russians did launch an anti-satellite arm, "I would hope we'd keep it all in perspective if they did that for political reasons."

The General Accounting Office, a congressional investigative arm, this month urged the Pentagon to speed a "constellation of laser stations in space" to counter a possible Soviet missile attack.

Most Air Force officials say a major space weapons program is crucial. The Defense Science Board, the Pentagon's technical advisory group, has recommended continued research.

But Richard L. Garwin, who has served as a government adviser on military issues, has stressed that various countermeasures, such as reflective screens and decoys, could defeat the laser weapon, generally at a far lower cost than developing the lasers.

Senator Says Pentagon Withholds Troop Plan

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Republican chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on defense has charged that the Pentagon failed to inform his panel of a plan to send 21,000 more troops to Western Europe and provided no explanation for the increase.

Sen. Ted Stevens of Alaska, who is also the assistant Senate majority leader, told Pentagon officials at a subcommittee hearing on Thursday that "since 1975, there has been a slow and steady buildup without informing Congress" of about 58,000 more U.S. troops in Europe, including the 21,000 to be sent this year and next.

It was the second consecutive day that Sen. Stevens and other panel members pounded Pentagon officials with hostile questions about the size and cost of U.S. forces in Western Europe and Japan and with threats to reduce those forces because of a belief that allies are not doing enough in their own defense.

It was also the second day that Pentagon officials did not have information available to answer Sen. Stevens' questions about the troop increases and costs or to straighten out possible discrepancies in the figures being used by the committee and the Pentagon.

'Evasive Answers'

Sen. Mark Andrews, a Republican from North Dakota, told Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard N. Perle at the hearing on Thursday that he had given the senators no answers with respect to the 21,000-troop increase. In 17 years of such hearings, the senator claimed, "I've never seen such evasive answers."

Mr. Perle had sought to assure the panel that there was "no intent to sneak in" more forces and that eventually the Pentagon and the committee staff would get to the bottom of the numbers problem.

Nevertheless, the hostility and confusion evident at these hearings occurs at a time when Congress is

certain to make cuts in the military budget and when sentiment for bringing back some U.S. troops, an idea that the Pentagon strongly opposes, seems to be growing in Congress.

Sen. Stevens said that Congress had been told to reduce the military budget by \$4 billion to \$6 billion and demanded to know on what basis the Pentagon was asking to increase forces in Europe. Because the Pentagon officials did not seem to know exactly what increases, if any, were being made, they essentially did not answer the question.

Stennis Warning

To emphasize the concern in Congress over the NATO costs issue, Sen. John C. Stennis, the Mississippi Democrat who for many years was chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, joined the panel and warned the Pentagon witnesses that Congress wanted and was entitled to a usable estimate of the costs.

Mr. Perle had explained that it was difficult and even misleading to try to estimate precisely the costs of the U.S. commitment to NATO, which Sen. Stevens claimed have risen to \$133 billion, because those forces could serve elsewhere if necessary, such as in the Gulf. He said that they would cost a lot even if based in the United States.

The debate over the increases in troop levels centers around the overall increase of 58,000 since 1975, which Sen. Stevens said he learned from Pentagon statistics but which Deputy Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carlucci disputed in the hearing on Wednesday. The planned increase of 21,000 troops this year and next in addition to the 337,000 troops already in Europe comes from material supplied to a Senate Armed Services manpower subcommittee on Feb. 26 by Undersecretary of Defense Fred C. Ikle.

Sen. Stevens said he was startled and appalled to discover this since "we have never been told" about it.

Reagan Seeks TV Slot To Reply to Program

By Steven K. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, angered at what its officials called a "misleading" portrayal of its economic policies on a CBS News television documentary, has asked the network Thursday for a half-hour in prime viewing hours "to present our side of the story." CBS turned down the request.

The request Thursday was made in a telegram to Van Gordon Sawyer, president of CBS News, from David R. Gergen, assistant to the president for communications. Mr. Gergen charged that the documentary, "People Like Us," reported by Bill Moyers and broadcast Wednesday night, had been unfair in its depiction of three families that it portrayed as victims of administration budget cutbacks, and that the network had refused his earlier request to present a rebuttal.

In rejecting the request, Mr. Sawyer said that his examination of the three families, as well as a church-sponsored food program, had been part of the ongoing coverage by CBS News of the issues related to the administration's economic and budgetary program.

He added, in light of the extensive coverage which CBS News has and will continue to provide to administration viewpoints, "I do not believe that a special administration rebuttal broadcast to this documentary is called for."

'Below the Belt'
In announcing the request Thursday, Mr. Gergen told reporters that President Reagan saw the one-hour program on CBS Wednesday night and directed his staff Thursday to examine the data of the specific cases cited. "Frankly, this was below the belt, and we're going to respond," Mr. Gergen said.

On the program, Mr. Moyers presented the three cases as "people who have slipped through the safety net and are falling away" as a result of U.S. government cutbacks.

The three were an Ohio man with cerebral palsy who had lost

his disability benefits, a Wisconsin woman who moved her 13-year-old ailing daughter to an institution because she felt that cutbacks in Medicaid, the health insurance program for the poor, would prevent her from being cared for at home, and a New Jersey woman who left her job and went on welfare to qualify for Medicaid.

In response, officials at the Department of Health and Human Services disputed the data on each case and charged, that, together, they had created a misleading impression. At a news conference, the officials said that in some cases the individuals had lost benefits because of policies at the state level or policies enacted before Mr. Reagan took office.

Although Mr. Gergen said repeatedly that CBS News had been unfair, and that a rebuttal was called for "in the interest of fairness," administration officials ruled out invoking the "fairness doctrine" of the Federal Communications Commission.

Mr. Gergen took pains to say that he did not dispute the right of CBS News to air the program. "We're not arguing this as a First Amendment case," he said. "We're arguing it as a matter of basic fairness." He said any viewer would feel "a powerful sense of sympathy for the individuals involved" but that there were "serious questions about whether aspects of the case as presented were misleading."

On the program, Mr. Moyers opened with a segment of Mr. Reagan saying that "those who depend upon the rest of us" can "rest assured that the social safety net of programs they depend on are exempt from any cuts." Mr. Moyers then said: "It has not worked out quite that way."

At the program's conclusion, he said, "There's no question but that federal programs which help the poor are riddled with waste and fraud." He added that Mr. Reagan had "chosen not to offend the rich, the powerful and the organized" in his budget cuts, but to "take on the weak" with a budget that "falls most heavily on the poor."



CANADIAN WELCOME — A police officer salutes Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac as they arrive at Mr. Trudeau's residence in Ottawa, on a six-day visit to Canada, said that France seeks to improve relations with Ottawa without alienating French-speaking Quebec.

Despite Its Progress, South Remains Poorest U.S. Region

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For all the lore of the Sunbelt and all the progress it has made, the South is still by far the poorest part of the United States, according to the first major report on the 1980 census.

The poverty rate in the South fell by nearly a fourth from 1970 to 1980, from 20.3 to 15.3 percent of the population. The five states with the greatest declines in poverty in those 10 years were all in the South — Mississippi, Arkansas, South Carolina, West Virginia and Alabama — while the five with the greatest increases were all in the North — New York, Michigan, New Jersey, Connecticut and Illinois.

Yet the poverty rate in the states defined by the Census Bureau as being in the south was still more than a fifth higher than the national average of 12.5 percent. In Mississippi, a fourth of the population

continued to live below the official poverty threshold, and in Louisiana, Arkansas, Kentucky and Alabama more than a sixth did.

The figures were contained in a report published earlier this week. The 15.3-percent poverty rate for the South put it behind every other region. The Northeast had a rate of 11.3 percent, up from 10.1 percent in the 1970 census. The North in the 1970 census was at 10.7 percent. Central states were at the 10.8 percent in 1970, down from the 11.3 percent, down from 11.7.

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Talks Halted On Future of Daily News

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Representatives of businessman Joe L. Albritton have broken off negotiations with 11 unions on cutting labor costs to clear the way for his purchase of the ailing New York Daily News.

Edward Silver, bargaining for Mr. Albritton, a Texas financier, walked out on the talks Thursday saying they would resume only when the unions recognized that Mr. Albritton was the only possible buyer.

The unions were standing fast against Mr. Albritton's proposal for a two-year wage freeze as part of a \$70 million slash in yearly labor costs. Mr. Silver said the talks would reconvene "with a more definitive idea of how we are going to proceed, if we proceed."

The suspension of talks came after Bertram A. Powers, president of the typographers union at the News, said he would ask Rupert Murdoch, publisher of the rival New York Post, to make a formal bid to buy and operate the News.

The Tribune Co. of Chicago, owner of the News, has rejected the idea and designated Mr. Albritton the buyer of last resort.

Hungarian in U.S. Accused of Spying

The Associated Press

SAVANNAH, Ga. — A federal grand jury has indicted Otto Attila Gilbert, 50, a Hungarian native, on four counts of espionage alleging he tried to buy classified military documents and film from an Army warrant officer.

The indictment charges he conspired with two other Hungarians to obtain national defense information, including a register of intelligence publications and an active Army troop list, and deliver it to Hungarian intelligence agents.

U.S. Attorney Hinton R. Pierce said Thursday Mr. Gilbert would be arraigned as soon as he is returned from a federal prison hospital in Springfield, Mo., where he is being treated for phlebitis. Mr. Gilbert, a naturalized U.S. citizen, was arrested in Augusta, Ga., last weekend.

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On Military Budgeting

One important casualty of the current budget quarrel may be the national consensus supporting a substantial buildup of American military capability. As the prospect of record budget deficits and the painful reality of further cuts in the domestic budget have become widely apparent, public attention has naturally turned to the buildup proposed for defense. There is now the danger that hastily planned cutbacks will lock in place a pattern of spending that is not consistent with America's main defense needs.

To some extent the administration has invited this result by its dollars-first-plan-later approach to the military budget. President Reagan inherited from his predecessor a commitment to a military buildup of already very substantial proportions — a five-year, 5 percent annual increase above inflation. The first hastily prepared Reagan budget raised that target to 8 percent, adding money for almost every weapon system suggested by the military in recent years. The resulting budget calls for a step-up in weapons buying that many authorities believe cannot be sustained by industry. Other observers suggest that the choice of what to buy was dictated more by the familiar preferences of the military services than by strategic considerations.

One such questioner is William Kaufmann of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, whose analysis of the military budget has been published by the Brookings Institution. In developing his detailed defense alternative, Kaufmann — a top Pentagon adviser to Republican and Democratic administrations for 20 years — put himself through the sort of exercise that one would hope guides Pentagon planning. He started with an assess-

ment of the likely threats facing the United States and its allies in the next decade, determined the best available combination of weapons and personnel to meet that threat, and added up the costs of producing the needed forces in the next few years.

Kaufmann, of course, for all his expertise, is not a soldier; his plan must necessarily be taken as a relatively abstract work, one that can hardly be expected to foresee or comprehend all the turbulence of relations among nations and governments; and his defense budget is admittedly enormous — more than \$1.4 trillion during the next five years. The procurement rate it calls for may be unsustainable. Even so, it would spend almost \$130 billion less than the Reagan budget during the same period.

The major contribution of this analysis is not that it can be accepted as the "right" statement of military needs, but rather that it talks about the choices in the right sorts of terms — What is really needed, and how can it be reasonably bought? This is the debate that Congress should now be having.

Without such hard discussion, it is likely that the choice of what to cut will be left to the Defense Department. If the past is any guide, this could mean that down payments will be made on expensive systems of lower priority rather than long-overdue measures to improve the readiness of current forces. It may also mean that when the full consequences of these decisions become apparent in future years, the reaction will be a return to the start-and-stop pattern of military spending that has disrupted planning and inflated weapons costs in the last decade.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Exit Admiral Inman

Admiral Bobby Inman's explanation for quitting as number-two man at the Central Intelligence Agency is probably as accurate as a top spy's can be in public. He says he wants to run something, start a new career, educate his teen-age sons. If that were all, there would be ample cause to regret the loss of brains, talent and tact from an agency that can never have enough of those assets.

But that is not all. For Adm. Inman has been more than a smart spy. Many congressmen and others who are unsure about the CIA nonetheless trust Bobby Inman. He has been the main hope that, while improving its work, the agency won't backslide into dangerous dirty tricks abroad or snooping on Americans at home. That this military officer should be regarded as the embodiment of prudence and respect for civil liberties demonstrates how sensitive those matters became under the Reagan administration.

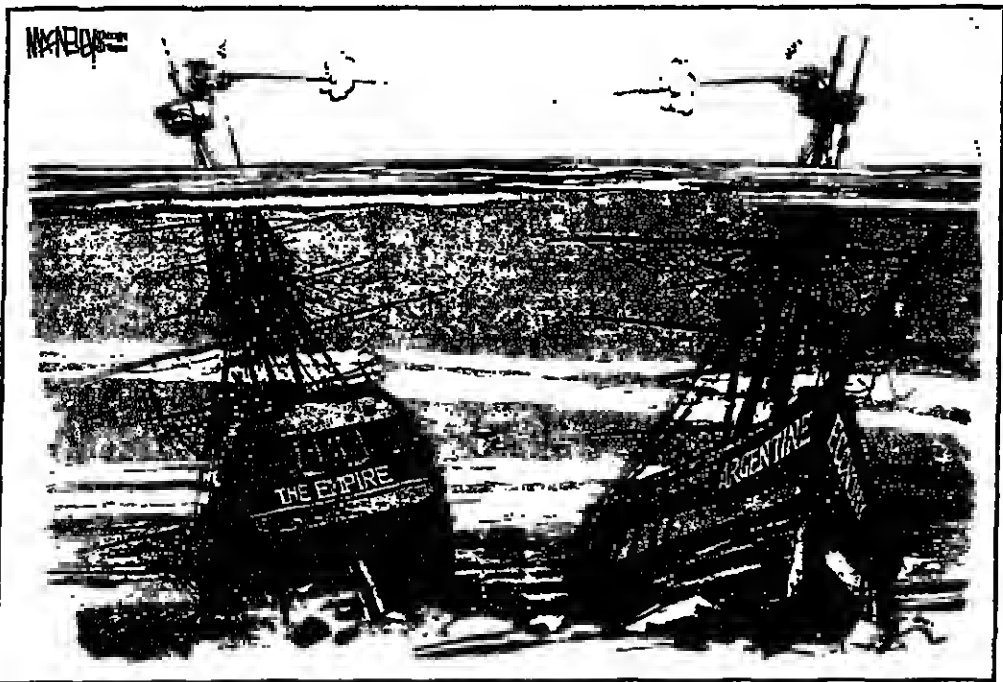
Adm. Inman is no sentimentalist. His tough-minded management of the National Security Agency won the plaudits of every knowledgeable hawk. But even before he was picked as deputy CIA chief, the administra-

tion had begun relaxing the rules against domestic spying. The admiral, without disloyalty, was able to satisfy congressional committees that he understood their concern and would keep them informed.

In his short year in office he managed to compensate for some of the weaknesses of an executive order that repealed post-Watergate reforms and had an aura of again "unleashing" the agency. Americans want their foreign agents held accountable to elected authorities. As could be seen in his few public discussions of intelligence from Central America, Adm. Inman practiced a confidence-inspiring restraint.

If President Reagan wants to maintain the trust thus earned, he now needs a successor of comparable capacity. But this resignation also shows that confidence should not depend on personnel alone. Congress should try, once again, to enact a legislative charter that will make all the intelligence agencies a secure part of America's government of laws. It cannot be a government of men — not even men like Bobby Inman.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Other Opinion

Washington Put in the Dock

Mr. Pym's difficult mission to Washington will not be made any easier by the climate of distrust toward the United States which now pervades Britain. This did not start with the Falklands crisis. Last March a poll published in Newsweek found the British were far ahead of the rest of Europe in distrust of the United States. Only 6 percent of Britons had a great deal of confidence in the ability of the United States to deal wisely with world problems. The results of such a poll would probably be even more disturbing now.

There is a widespread feeling in Britain that the United States administration has not shown the solidarity which Britain had a

right to expect in such a crisis. After years of accusing Europe of weakness in the face of aggressive totalitarianism, suddenly the United States is in the dock for the same crime — or rather, the administration is, for public opinion seems strongly in favor of Britain.

— From The Times (London).

No Celebration of Peace

Israel might have won sympathy by making its sacrificial withdrawal from the last third of the Sinai a celebration of peace. It has solicited condemnation instead by unleashing an air attack on Lebanon.

— From the Chicago Sun-Times.

April 24: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Grand Duke to Marry

ST. PETERSBURG — The Czar has given permission to Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevich to marry Duchess Stana of Leuchtenberg, who is divorced from her husband. The marriage is to take place in the Crimea on May 12. General Skalon, governor-general of Warsaw, has been designated to the post of field-marshal and commander of the troops in the St. Petersburg district, vacated by the grand duke. However, he is said to be hesitating owing to fears of the terrorists. Grand Duke Nicholas is the eldest son of one of the Czar's great-uncles. The duchess is by birth a Montenegrin princess, and was the second wife of Duke George of Leuchtenberg, who is descended from Josephine de Beauharnais.

1932: Elections in Germany

BERLIN — Five-sixths of the German electorate will be called upon to vote at the Diet elections in the states of Prussia, Bavaria, Württemberg and Anhalt and in the Free City of Hamburg. These elections transcend in importance the recent presidential elections, and they may prove a turning point in the political history of Germany. "April 24 will be our day of vengeance," said Adolf Hitler just after the run-off vote. If his prediction is borne out, the stage is set for a new order of things in Germany. The Hitlerites are believed to have slight chances in Bavaria, Württemberg, Anhalt or Hamburg, but it is certain that they will make triumphal gains in Prussia, the key state of the Reich.

From Yesterday's Rash Words, Today's Crises

By Charles William Maynes

WASHINGTON — The crescendo of diplomatic crisis now buffeting the Reagan administration — the Middle East, the Falklands, China, the nuclear arms controversy — should help to establish a new role of diplomacy. In international affairs, words do count after all.

It was words, their use and their misuse that recently helped to explain why Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. was flying thousands of miles to prevent war in the South Atlantic, and why Deputy Secretary of State Walter J. Stoessel Jr. was flying thousands of miles to prevent it in the Middle East.

The conventional wisdom about words and diplomacy is that the former can be deployed in any conceivable way in support of the latter. *Mentir et démentir* (lie and deny), a French statesman once counseled. During the Nixon administration, the president's confidant and newly named attorney general, John Mitchell, urged: "Watch what we do, not what we say." One has heard the same advice after rhetorical excesses by the present administration.

But most of the Reagan administration's current difficulties stem from the fact that foreigners have been listening carefully to what senior U.S. officials say. The foreigners have acted or reacted accordingly, with consequences that threaten American diplomatic objectives in several parts of the world.

In the Middle East, the Reagan administration has been disturbed by violent clashes on the West Bank between extremist Israeli settlers and angry Palestinians. But early in the administration, senior officials casually reversed 14 years of U.S. policy under four administrations by declaring that Israeli settlements in the occupied territories were not illegal. The spread of these provocative settlements was thus encouraged by U.S. officials.

These same officials remained silent as extremists in the Israeli government, by stating that the West Bank would remain permanently under Israeli control, repeatedly contradicted the spirit of Camp David, which recommended Israel to UN Security Council Resolution 242's formula of Israeli withdrawal in return for a secure peace.

In El Salvador, the Reagan administration was dismayed by the strong electoral showing of the rightist Arena party headed by Roberto D'Aubuisson, whom State Department officials have described in formal congressional testimony as a "pathological killer." But U.S. criticism of D'Aubuisson ended with Ronald

Reagan's electoral victory; key members of the president-elect's transition team even agreed to meet with the Salvadoran extremist. It should be no surprise that D'Aubuisson has now obtained a degree of respectability that previously had been denied him.

Further south, the United States was more recently stunned by Argentina's impulsive decision to invade the Falkland Islands. The decision was all the more humiliating because senior U.S. naval officers were visiting Buenos Aires at the time of the invasion. But the military junta in Buenos Aires must have been encouraged, at least in part, by the approving signals it had recently been receiving from Washington.

In the Far East the atmosphere surrounding the administration's decision to supply military spare

parts to Taiwan threatens to undermine the major U.S. diplomatic achievement of the 1970s, closer ties to China. Again the problem began with words. During the presidential campaign, candidate Reagan blasted the Carter administration's treatment of Taiwan and promised to upgrade relations with the island if elected. Reagan's campaign excesses inevitably colored subsequent actions that his administration has taken toward Taiwan.

Words also lie behind the rising unease of the American people about the Reagan administration's national security policy. Recently the administration permitted a senior member of the National Security Council staff, Richard Pipes, to state that the prospects of a nuclear war with the Soviet Union are now about

40 percent. When it is recalled that this same official a few months earlier argued that war with the Soviet Union was inevitable unless it changed its system of government, a mood of unease in the country would seem to be a mark of collective balance in civic responsibility.

The Reagan administration is not the first to misuse words in the heat of political struggle. John F. Kennedy during his television debates with Richard M. Nixon was provocative and irresponsible in his comments on U.S.-Cuban relations. Jimmy Carter in the 1976 election promised to withdraw all U.S. troops from South Korea, something he wisely refused to do while in office. Both men were following the John Mitchell approach to diplomacy.

In light of subsequent cost to the United States, it may be time to urge national leaders to recognize that the effects of what they say are often more lasting than the results of the last election. Words and diplomacy can be transformed into loose cannons — or into building bricks. But the effect is always consequential. As Russell Davenport wrote some years ago: "Men are destroyed by [words], and others are raised to power, and others are rallied to a fighting cause, and wars are declared and people are driven from their homes."

That words can affect the lives of ordinary people in such a devastating manner should persuade public leaders to use them with greater care.

The writer, editor of Foreign Policy magazine, contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

Beyond an Artist's Little Room, Our Words

By Jonathan Kozol

KEY WEST, Fla. — When I last saw him, which was only a year ago, he was in a mischievous mood that I remembered from my student years. He joked even about his fragile health and made fun of the slight tremor in his speech.

Fifty-nine years ago, when Archibald MacLeish was four years out of Harvard Law School and about to be made a junior partner in the prestigious law firm of Choate, Hall and Stewart, he underwent a crisis known to many men and women as they pass the age of 30. "I was writing, yes, but out of the margins of my life... lines like a letter from a brief vacation in another country."

He had solved the problem of supporting a family while also writing verse, but he felt somehow that he had not solved anything. "If I had, why should I wake at morning with that sense of owing. Owing what? To whom?"

He left his State Street office to enter the Park Street subway, then changed his mind and looked up at the icy sky. "It was for me the moon was waiting. I turned back up the subway stairs, crossed Tremont Street between the inching cars and headed west across the Common... The Public Garden. Sidewalks empty in the winter wind. The great black elms of Commonwealth before me. I saw the silver silence through the elm trees."

That night, after talking for long hours with his wife, he made the painful and inevitable decision. "We sailed from Boston to Le Havre... found a flat in Paris on the Boulevard St. Michel, four floors up, stairs only and no heat. It was no luck for us."

Many of those who came to know him only at the high point of his eminence cannot imagine the sense of danger that he felt and the anxiety he underwent. "We had, literally, bet our lives," he later wrote.

The hardest part, from then on, was waiting. Letters to his friends at home came only to justify what many viewed as an insane decision. Moreover, the quick reward refused to come. "When would those 20 lines be written

— 10 lines even — five? Even five lines that might somehow begin to justify the choice that he had made. "There wasn't a young writer in that city in those days who hadn't burned his ships in one flame or another."

MacLeish refused to yield to the myths that since have come to cloak the truth about that ineptly named "Lost Generation." It was "not only the Paris of the damp, sweet mornings with their flooded gutters and their high-wheeled cars, but the Paris of the difficult work, the work of art... The young from Af-

Archibald MacLeish, who died Tuesday in Boston, helped to plan Unesco as an assistant secretary of state for cultural affairs in 1944-45 and was chairman of the U.S. delegation to Unesco's first conference in 1946.

rica and the Scandinavian countries and the other America and Britain and the islands of the sea had made the great and improbable decision of the young — the impossible beginning — and it had led them there."

In the next few decades the former State Street lawyer published 27 volumes of prose, poetry and drama, won most of the literary honors that America has to offer, and left to the world, along with his prize-winning plays and epic poems, perhaps four dozen lyrical and haunting verses that future ages are not likely to state that the "Conversations with the moon go on and on," he later wrote, remembering those hours on the Boston Common on a February night in 1923.

MacLeish returned to Boston, not as a lawyer, but in the role of Boylston professor of oratory and rhetoric at Harvard University. Our class met at 3 p.m. on Wednesdays.

His office was on the top floor of Widener Library looking down on Harvard Yard. In winter, the sun would already be setting over the rooftops of the college as he sat in his straight-backed chair beside the win-

dow, profiled by the last light of the golden air about the Charles River.

In my final year at Harvard I was fortunate to be allowed to join that class again. I had hoped to be a doctor but had simultaneously and secretly begun to write a little fiction and an endless number of imitations and close poems. I showed MacLeish some of those poems. "Go back to prose," he said.

In subsequent years while living in Paris, I wrote to him often. He responded always with unhesitant support. More recently I wrote to ask about his health, which had been uncertain for a time.

"I am," he replied, "well again and strong." He said that he had just lost 15 pounds, but that his doctors finally "found I had a heart." He added: "I had suspected this for years."

Last April we had a warm reunion at his farm in Conway, Mass. He was still strikingly handsome: a man of clear blue eyes and a courageous face, weather-worn now, as if he had been off on a sea journey.

We spoke much of the time about contemporary problems. He was disturbed by American and Soviet intransigence and by the increasing danger of a nuclear war. His social conscience was not pretentious but unyielding. Unlike his great contemporary, W.H. Auden, he longed to believe that poetry can make something happen in the world beyond an artist's little room of ink-stain and ordeal.

The setting sun flooded the music room of the house in Conway as we spoke, but the early onrush of the night did not extinguish his enthusiasm.

His last letters were handwritten on small pages of lined yellow paper. Only in the past few months did he send on much briefer notes, written in a frail script, somewhat difficult to decipher, but signed in his familiar manner: "Faithfully, A. MacLeish."

Jonathan Kozol, who studied with Archibald MacLeish in 1957 and 1958, won the National Book Award in 1968.

Letters

Stirrings

Regarding "Crackdown Reflects Soviet Crisis" (IHT, April 13):

Leopold Unger suggests that the opposition movement in the Soviet Union is slowly being destroyed. However, his excellent article describes the destruction of the over human rights groups which form only part of the opposition movement in Russia.

For example, Mr. Unger says that "the arrest and jailing of Vsevolod Kuvshinov and Alexei Nikitin did away with SMOT, the committee for independent unions." This is simply not the case. SMOT has changed tactics and gone underground, where it continues to produce detailed documentation of labor abuses by the Soviet authorities. In February, the Russian-language political monthly *Possev* published a summary of several of SMOT's latest monthly documents, the most recent of which was dated September 1981.

The growth of underground political organizations is also noticeable, as the overt dissident groups are suppressed. The Democratic Movement of the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Union are but two recent examples of such groups. Mr. Unger should not confuse the destruction of visible and overt dissent with the underlying currents of the opposition movement in the Soviet Union.

GEORGE MILLER, Institute for European Defense and Strategic Studies, London.

The Islands

The Soviet Union has made known its view that the Argentine Republic was justified in seizing the Falklands. But what is Russia doing in 1982 sitting on thousands of square miles of territory belonging to Finland and Poland, not to mention Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, once czarist colonies? Still, Russia is right. In decolonizing you have to start somewhere.

JOHN COLEMAN-HOLMES, Paris.

Britain should sell the Falklands to Argentina, most of the proceeds then being used to reimburse the islanders for their land and property. Those who wanted to leave could take the money to establish themselves anew, and those who wanted to stay could buy their property back from Argentina. The time gap to the sale transaction day would probably have to be six months — to negotiate the price between Argentina and Britain, and with the islanders. In the meantime, Argentina could withdraw its soldiers and its flag knowing that in six months it would return with clear sovereignty. The flag could go down and up again without loss of face.

Britain would thus extricate herself from a difficult situation, disposing of the sovereignty issue as Russia did when it sold Alaska to the United States. In addition, by providing an adequate means

for the islanders to choose freely between staying and leaving, Britain would establish a precedent that might be acceptable for handling the Gibraltar issue with honor.

R. HARGREAVES, Geneva.

Why not let the British and the Argentines fight it out on the soccer field at the World Cup in Spain, with the television rights going to pay off the islanders? It would be less grotesque than the diplomatic circus now playing.

BRYANT HALIDAY, Omerville, France.

For Britain

James Reston (IHT, April 21) put his finger on it: Argentina should not be allowed to benefit from its use of force. World War II occurred because the Western democracies tolerantly tolerated Hitler's territorial grabs; Argentina's action is not different in nature but only in scale. If the United States is not prepared to make it clear that crime cannot be allowed to pay, then Britain must.

F. FENN, Geneva.

Regarding "Britannia Awakened at Sunset" (IHT, April 13): Britain, as a mature nation, has not as yet resorted to brute force but only implied the use of it. The United States has been known to go to far greater expense, cover greater distances and use more brute force at less provocation.

ANDREW TEMPLEMAN, Edinburgh.

Thank God for Haig and Argentina. For years we in Europe had lived in a fool's paradise, trusting in the United States.

F. GOOD, London.

If I lived in Hawaii, Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands I would be worried. Fortunately for them, the Falkland Islands lived under a flag that still has meaning for its people.

JACK DALLIES, Paris.

Other Views

Regarding "The Falklands Crisis" (IHT, April 5): The two editorialists are misinformed. Britain took the islands by force. After millions of words that choked diplomatic channels for more than a century, our patience came to an end. We recovered the Malvinas Islands — with the instruction that not a drop of British blood be shed.

CARLOS HORACIO BUENO, Buenos Aires.

After the recent tide of racism and restrictive rules about foreigners in Britain, the present gunboat diplomacy shows another facet of British imperialism. No wonder the ancient European empires support Britain. But people in the Third World are hoping that the superpowers will forget their strife for a while and help to forestall bloodshed in the South Atlantic.

MOHAMMAD MESKAT, Malaga, Spain.

The SPD Convention: A Wake?

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — Political conventions have been likened to tribal fertility rites, intended largely to stimulate the adrenal glands of the faithful so they will go out on the hustings to campaign. Thus, in some countries, the customary accoutrements include brass bands, funny hats, paper flags, scantily clad pinup girls and rip-roaring oratory.

Besides the fact that it is regarded as terribly serious, somber business, there was none of that in Munich for the five-day national convocation of West Germany's Social Democratic Party, just ended. Indeed, if that congress could have been compared with anything, it would be a wake.

Granted, the meeting was held in the capital of the political opposition, just a short subway ride from the palace where Franz Josef Strauss, Bavaria's minister-president and the recently defeated Christian Democratic candidate for chancellor, presided.

In Bavaria the SPD once reigned over a moderately leftist island of liberalism in an ultra-conservative sea, but it has been reduced, thanks to years of intramural ideological warfare, to a virtually a sect in Bavaria's political fringe. The SPD's decline has been a long and painful one, and even more about the party's glorious accomplishments since victories won on behalf of the common man and to give West Germany renewed respect in the world. But elections are won by telling voters not what was done for them yesterday but what is promised for tomorrow.

Given the state of the world and the economy (now in its longest and worst recession in more than 30 years), the party's internal battles over ideology and the complacency after long years in power, there is little the SPD can offer for tomorrow except more of today.

That is not enough. According to the latest *Alteuropa* and *Infra* opinion surveys, embarrassingly made public just as the delegates convened, the SPD is at its lowest ebb since West Germany's first postwar election in 1949.

Both surveys indicated that if the election were held now the SPD would get 30 to 32 percent of the popular vote, the Free Democrats 8 to 10 percent, and the opposition

to prevent it from losing even more by yet bigger margins.

So much was said, by so many speakers, about the SPD's achievements during the more than 12 years it has governed West Germany in coalition with the Free Democrats that it sounded like a party writing its own epitaph.

The size of the auditorium — Munich's gaudy, tent-shaped Olympic Hall, built for the 1972 Games — may have contributed to the dirge-like atmosphere and the sense of political as well as organizational disarray. There were the delegates, staffers and press on the floor dwarfed by an arena of thousands of mostly empty seats. A colder, more hostile environment could not have been chosen.

Not Enough

But it was more than the unfriendly locale. It was the party's mournful state and its icy political prospects. Never before, except in the 12 years of Hitler's Third Reich when it was outlawed and its leaders were in concentration camps, has Germany's oldest political party faced a bleaker future.

One heard many glorious words at the convention about the honor that had been preserved in those dark days of Nazi dictatorship, and even more about the party's glorious accomplishments since victories won on behalf of the common man and to give West Germany renewed respect in the world. But elections are won by telling voters not what was done for them yesterday but what is promised for tomorrow.

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CDU-CSU a clear majority of 52 percent, with the remainder going to the new pacifist and ecological movement, the "Greens."

And not only is the SPD losing voters by droves, but for the first time in its history it is being deserted by its hard-core, dues-paying members. Peter Glotz, the party's general manager, reported glumly that more than 32,000 people, or 3.3 percent of the total, turned in membership cards last year. The phenomenon was most ominous in large cities, traditionally SPD power bastions of organized labor.

There was once a time in West German politics when "Comrade Trend" dominated headlines and buoyed the spirits of Social Democrats. That was the halcyon era in the 1950s and '60s when the SPD's share of the vote increased a few percentage points from one local, state or national election to the next until it emerged as the country's dominant political force.

"Comrade Trend" has not been mentioned in more than a decade, but as the SPD is discovering now, he is still around. Only, he is marching the other way — toward the "Greens" who draw most of their support from the disenchanted left, youth and intellectual wings of the SPD.

It was to avert these defections that Willy Brandt embarked nearly two years ago on a policy of "integrating" the party's disparate wings, fringes and constituencies. He is still pursuing that course. He has few alternatives, in hard times when the SPD's hold on power depends on coalition partnership with a party of quite different ideological orientation. But the policy obvious to its own members.

The question is no longer whether the left-liberal marriage will break up, but when. After all, many certain defeat in the Hesse state election in the fall? Or just before the next scheduled general election in 1984, when the end seems certain to come?

What the SPD seemed to be doing in Munich was writing the obituary to its era of political power. The irony is that it was doing so in a city where the very intramural battles that are destroying the national party reduced the SPD from Munich's governing party to an also-ran.

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(Continued on Page 12)

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Weekend

U.S. Fashions: Fresh Faces

by Hebe Dorsey

NEW YORK — The fashion pendulum has swung back when a noted Paris designer such as Sonia Rykiel comes to the Perry Ellis collection here. Rykiel's claim to fame is a pair of knitting needles and Ellis does some pretty inventive knits himself. So what about some ideas crossing the Atlantic in the other direction for a change?

That was not the only encouraging sign in the American fall and winter collections, which began this week. Another fascinating change is in the structure of the whole U.S. fashion pyramid. It used to be that Seventh Avenue dominated the scene, its machinery and market so big it could not accommodate individual talent, which invariably got crushed.

Now, things have changed. There are not only stars and superstars — such as Bill Blass, Halston, Oscar de la Renta, Calvin Klein, Ellis and Ralph Lauren — but also a whole cast of newcomers, outsiders so to speak, who are sitting on the rim but are ready to explode any minute. Hardly a day goes by without somebody mentioning a new name, a new talent — very much like Paris.

As in Paris, these younger designers are doing their own thing and working from downtown lofts, far away from the bottom-line-oriented Seventh Avenue. They know that somehow they are going to make it because now there seems to be an appreciation for individualistic designers, whereas years ago all America did was to copy Paris. Today, New York entrepreneurs understand and invest in fashion.

The interesting thing is that the money now comes not only from Seventh Avenue backers but also from art angels.

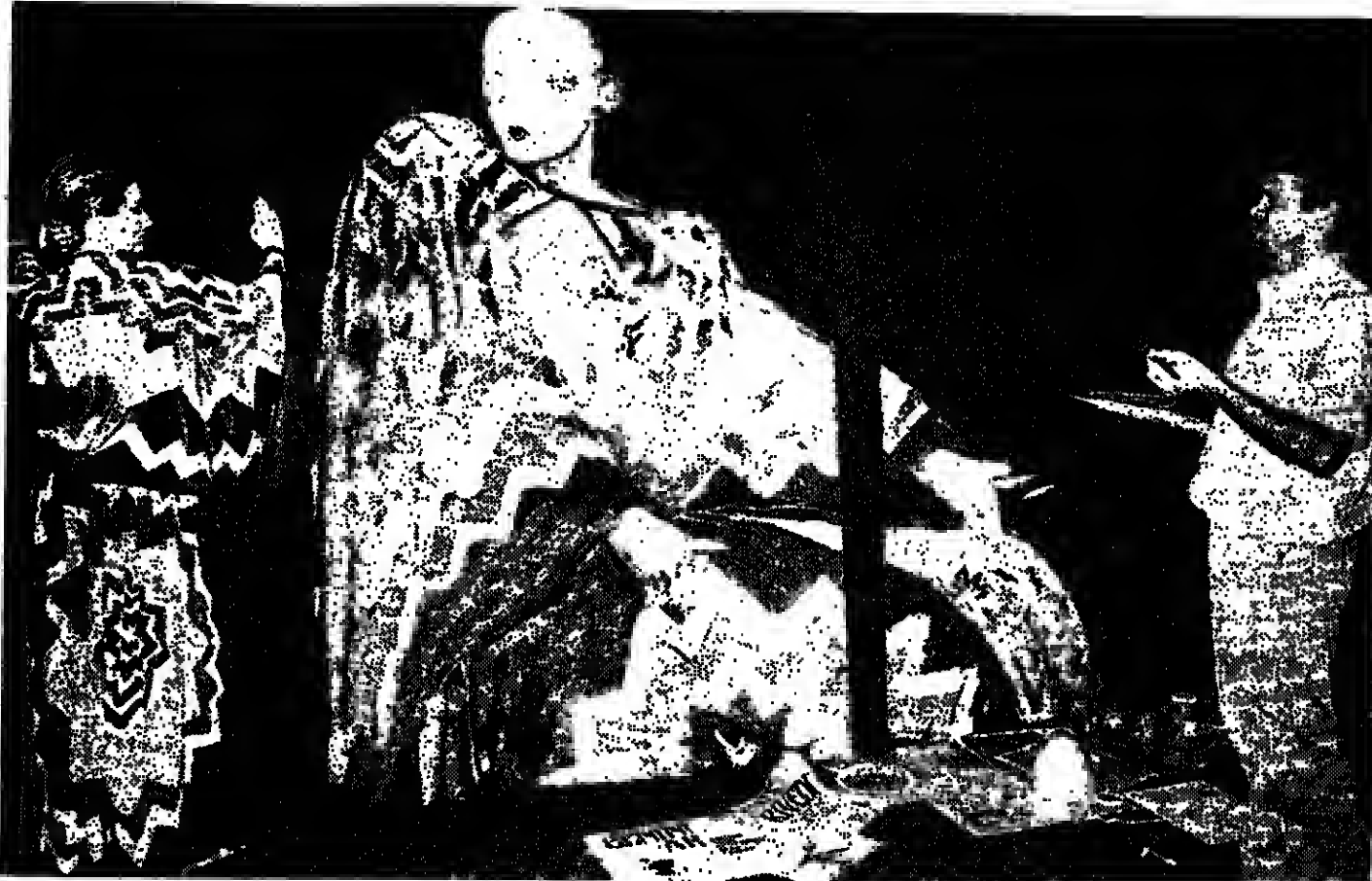
The most striking example is Julio Espada, known as Julio, who has had his ups and downs and is now back on the scene with the help of art dealer Xavier Fourcade. Julio says Fourcade treats him as he would a De Kooning.

Julio, a 26-year-old Puerto Rican, scored his first success at 18 in a small Madison Avenue boutique where he was discovered by Jackie Onassis. His trademark was simple, one-size-fits-all clothes with expensive fabrics and exquisite workmanship.

He built up a clientele of society women and show-business stars such as Lena Horne. By the time he was 20, he was at the head of a multimillion-dollar business, discovered the jet set and nightclubs and promptly lost it all when his partner left him.

He has been back in business for a year and a half and is starting with a different attitude. His new store is a cheery, modern, four-story building, way downtown on Washington Street, where he controls his production. He has 45 accounts, including Saks, Neiman-Marcus and Bloomingdale's and he is beginning to sell in Europe. He is still doing silk and simple shapes, and appeals to well-heeled women with an international style. His prices are high — \$500 to \$2,500 retail.

Michael Vollbracht, from Kansas, was originally an illustrator doing ads for Bendel, then Bloomingdale's. He now designs grand entrance clothes for strong personalities such



Michael Vollbracht in his showroom, painting a canvas of his beaded azalea print long dress.

as Paloma Picasso, Diana Ross and Elizabeth Taylor. "I'm not a fashion designer, I'm an artist," he says of himself. "My greatest friend as a child was a coloring book," he adds, as he finishes giant canvases. One day, for Saks Fifth Avenue's windows.

He is the enfant terrible of American fashion, with a reckless showiness that does not always endear him to high and mighty fashion pros. "I have a big mouth," he admits.

His clothes are also difficult. Although he sells to Bergdorf-Goodman and other establishment stores, he says, "Lots of people don't like my clothes. They're too much of a statement." Barbara Sinatra wore a quilted bedspread of his as a cape to a recent party. "I costume women," he says. "I don't know how long the party will last but I love it."

His \$1.5-million business employs 25 people and he has 4 licenses. His prices, with \$3,500 the average for an evening dress, attract rich women from Texas and Los Angeles who, he claims, wear his clothes to entertain at home. But he is starting a lower-priced line backed by Manhattan Industries.

Asked if he felt like an outsider, he says: "Yes, I never did belong. I'm a maverick."

Carolina Herrera is another newcomer who has done very well for herself. A society woman from Caracas, Herrera, 42, has a husband.

Continued on page 9W



Designer Julio with his printed silk jacquard vest dress.

Melina Mercouri, Rocking a Cradle Of Civilization

by Joseph Fitchett

ATHENS — The spacious office of Greece's Minister of Culture feels crowded these days with slightly anarchic, good-humored bustle. Urgent dossiers are brought in by aides, many of them young and in jeans. The minister is talking on one, sometimes two, of the half-dozen telephones arrayed on her big desk, which is gradually disappearing as the heaps of files grow.

She jots frequent notes on the cigarette pack always close at hand. While she talks animatedly, Vico, her makeup man, touches up his handiwork. Waiting to start filming a day in the busy minister's life, a U.S. television crew tries to find room for maneuver among the gifts overflowing onto the floor: books, paintings, models, puppets, statues left by foreign visitors.

"The whole world passes through here," wails a television producer. He has been trying for three days to catch Melina Mercouri alone. (Filmmaker Jules Dassin has been heard complaining: "I'm her husband, and I can't get her alone.")

Emerging from behind her desk and snapping her fingers to catch her secretary's attention over the conversations humming around her, the minister complains: "I'm giving a press conference to the world today, but I'm not getting any work done."

The public appearances, despite her complaints, appear to be part of her role as the Socialist government's best-known international ambassador.

The 56-year-old politician retains striking traits of the actress who created a memorable image of postwar Greece as the compassionate prostitute in "Never on Sunday." The legs, surprisingly long, the husky voice, the generous mouth and gestures — all survive despite the fatigue that horn-rimmed glasses and the thick makeup cannot entirely banish. On the government bench in parliament, she is a striking figure in blond hair and blue leather skirt with fishnet stockings. The media clamor for her.

She refuses most interview requests, thereby exposing herself to criticism from detractors who accuse her of being temperamental and fearful of tough questions. In fact, she says, she begrudges the time away from the dossiers she is trying to master. The U.S. television show is partly an attempt to undo some anti-American remarks ("Reagan? His acting was bad, and his ideology is worse") she made shortly after Greece's Socialists won office last October.

She also appears eager to correct the impression left by her emotional demands for other European governments to return artistic treasures removed from Greece in the 19th century.



Melina Mercouri.

ry. When she announced that Britain ought to return the Elgin marbles, Lord Avon (son of the late Anthony Eden) sneered in the House of Lords that, even if Britain wanted to return them, the marble reliefs from the Parthenon would not be safe in Athens because its pollution rots surviving monuments of antiquity. "Lord Avon's offer is very nice because our Socialist government is going to clean up the environment, so Britain can safely return our property then," Mercouri replies.

In fact, she retains few illusions about recovering the reliefs from the British Museum. She would settle, she says, "if they would give us back a piece so we could reconstruct the whole Parthenon frieze with a degree of authenticity."

Her feelings are warmer about France. Continued on page 10W

In Thailand, the War Is Over in All But Memory 'When the GIs Come Back?' Winnie Asks Some Never Left

by Jim Slack

TAKIL, Thailand — Above the entrance of a garden restaurant on the dusty main street of Takil, 200 kilometers north of Bangkok, a sign reads: Winnie's. It is one of only two signs in English (the other is for a barber shop) left in this Thai city of 30,000, the site of a U.S. air base during the Vietnam war.

The sign, freshly painted each year, beckons any returning GI to the warm embrace of Winnie, the effervescent proprietor of Takil's best restaurant. In earlier days she was also the owner of 52 trim bungalows rented by U.S. officers and civilian contractors.

Business is good at her restaurant, but she misses the convivial GIs. After a 10-year period when the base was opened and closed several times, the Americans left in 1976, turning the buildings and runways over to the Royal Thai Air Force. With them, the Americans took their F-105 fighters and other aircraft, their light-hearted banter and their free-spending ways.

Winnie has lost her bungalows and an adjacent restaurant — cheated out of them, she insists — and forced to move to a new place down the road. She presides there now, nursing her resentments, nostalgic, and imploring the occasional American visitor, "When the GIs come back?"

Her brown eyes mist over as she remembers the young airman. "They real gentlemen. Sometimes get drunk but usually behave very nice. They have very hairy job, you know. Sometimes they come my restaurant one night and fly Vietnam next day. Some — they never come back. They grown men but to me they look just like babies." And she hurries off, her voice breaking as she scolds an overly boisterous customer.

Takil misses the GIs too. The city is an agricultural center for the vast rice, maize and vegetable farms spread in all directions over the flat, fertile plains of central Thailand. The city has a resilient economic base.

Foreigners have passed Takil's way for centuries. The city prospered when the Americans came, but it was the merchants, artisans, tailors and 3,000 "goodtime girls" who flocked here from outlying areas who prospered most. The merchants sold genuine Thai handicrafts and dubious antiques weathered in the hot sun or aged in a rice paddy. Tailors swiftly fitted the airman with jackets and T-shirts proclaiming in bold letters the buyer's loyalty to Texas or Tokyo.

People tried to have fun. Playful cafe owners sometimes slipped fiery peppers into a bowl of noodles. As a GI tucked into the steaming bowl, the cafe staff and a few ge-



gling onlookers braced for the explosion. It came almost on cue as the peppers, nestling under the noodles, hit their target. Gasping in mock agony, the victims shot up out of their chairs as the audience burst into good-natured laughter. The GIs were only playing their expected role, going along with what Thais call *samuk* — word implying mischievous fun. A moment later, the airman joined in the laughter.

When the GIs left, so did most of the outsiders, including the girls, many of whom married captains and corporals alike; others moved to larger cities. Most massage parlors and bars are now shuttered, their neon signs dangling. On the two-kilometer strip where the GIs flocked off-duty, a visitor can see the faded signs: the fashionable Mustang Bar signs, empty and windblown. The Blue Sky Club has become a garage. The Gay Bar, which was not a gay bar, is closed.

The Passion Fit and Heavenly Massage Parlor is only a facade, its concrete interior a playground for Thai boys and girls booting a soccer ball. Furtive and darkened, the Darling Massage Parlor is still in business. The few dance halls still open feature combos playing sweet and sad Thai songs and their versions of Western ballads.

Several of the musicians in Takil remember when the GIs shouted for Beatles hits and when the GIs shouted for Beatles hits and when the GIs shouted for Beatles hits.

Winnie is still popular, but now the customers are Thais from the town and the air base. Sometimes she points to the 20 framed awards given her by the Americans. Her favorite declares her lifetime membership as honorary "Gunfighter Extraordinaire" of the 36th Army "Gunfighter Extraordinaire" of the 36th Army.

Tactical Fighter Wing — F-105 pilots. Often she chats with her longtime friend, the

Rev. Michel Coutand, a Catholic priest from France who, for 16 years, has nurtured a one-man mission in Takil. Father Mike, as the Americans called him, speaks perfect Thai and impeccable GI. The 50-year-old priest and the 47-year-old Winnie are the joint custodians of the American memory. On a drive through Takil and its environs, Father Mike points to a number of schools, roads and temples financed and built by U.S. Civic Action teams.

The GIs are long gone but 50 of their children remain. Some are black, some blond — all occasionally hear gibes regarding their ancestry. Father Mike helps with the children and cherishes them, seeing them as the inevitable legacy of foreign armies.

Life goes on in Takil. Crops are harvested in the countryside and funneled through the city. Takil residents remember the GIs with a shrug and a grin. They were mostly nice fellows and, for foreigners, had a keen sense of *samuk*.

More often, however, the veterans are active

by Debra Weiner

KORAT, Thailand — On most afternoons, inside the windowless Veterans of Foreign Wars canteen here, nearly 20 middle-aged American men gather. The red painted floor is peeling. Pictures of jet fighters exploding in midair, a drawing of a Green Beret are tacked to the yellowing walls. The green tablecloths bear the greasy remnants of the daily American specials — meat loaf, BBQ pork or a bun, beans and ham hocks.

Down the lane from the Jumbo Massage Parlor, across the way from the Thai temple Wat Chaeng Nai, tucked inside the humble down Seri Hotel, the sunless VFW restaurant serves these old soldiers as home, or the closest thing to it.

"Everybody's got to be somewhere," explains a thicket former officer stationed at the head of a long table. At the height of the Vietnam war, he was one of tens of thousands of U.S. soldiers based here. When, in the mid-1970s, the U.S. military installations scattered throughout Thailand were closed, he was among the several hundred Vietnam veterans who decided to stay put.

"Make no mistake about it," he stresses. "Our loyalty first of all is to the United States. If we had to make a choice, the U.S. is our country, though, of course, that doesn't mean we don't enjoy living here."

Quickly he lists the virtues of Thailand: its beauty, its people, the low cost of living. A three-bedroom house in this northeast provincial capital rents for about 1,000 baht (roughly \$43) a month. Village prices are even lower; a small house might cost only 400 baht. Too, the food is good, and the women lovely, as well as agreeable.

Still, he concedes, at times it's nice to be with Americans, which is why he often comes to the canteen. Named after Karl Richter, a 24-year-old pilot who was killed in action over North Vietnam on his 198th mission, VFW Memorial Post 10217 is a place where his former comrades can go. There are four VFW posts in Thailand, with roughly 600 members. The Korat chapter has about 70 members, but is said to be the most active and is the only one with a canteen.

Unlike U.S. chapters, members of the Korat post do not march in parades, hold beauty pageants or have a band. They do, however, lay wreaths — on Thai and U.S. war veterans days. They also pay school bills for a deceased serviceman's daughter. And this year these former soldiers, most of whom wore military stripes for more than 25 years, were scheduled to sell hot dogs and hamburgers at Korat's bi-centennial fair.

More often, however, the veterans are active

only down at the canteen. They arrive early in the morning and stay into the night, drinking away their time. They support their Thai families (most were previously married to American women) on their military pension. "Most of the people are between jobs," says the retired officer. "Or," he continues, pointing his chin at the men on either side of him, "on a personal mission of their own."

"Or," calls out a loud voice from behind the pillar to which a framed copy of the Pledge of Allegiance is attached, "because we can't go back. Because they don't want us back."

"If you talk with him," warns the former officer, "remember: He speaks for himself and not the VFW."

"Here, sit down," the loud one says, pulling up an extra chair. He introduces himself as 48-year-old Fred Amsden from New Jersey, who joined the Air Force at age 17, volunteered to leave a wife and five children and go to Vietnam and who, after 22 years in the military, has lately been doing mostly nothing.

"I'll tell you why we don't go back. Because we're all *moko*, that's Thai for angry or upset. We know we won't be accepted back there because of what we did. And what did we do? We joined the military, thinking we'd be doing good."

Amsden was trained as an electrician. One day, however, he read a notice that crew members were needed for some special work. He signed up and became a tailgunner, flying secret search-and-destroy missions over Cambodia — for an extra \$200 a month. "I thought I was going to be killing Communies," he says, pouring out a glass of local whiskey. "Him. Have you ever looked down a machine gun and seen women and children fall? That's right, I could see who I was killing. Sure, what I did, I did on my own. I didn't have to fly. I didn't have to pull the trigger. I did it for the money. Three times. But hell, what a way to earn money."

He takes a long drink. "So I made a mistake. I killed a lot of the wrong people. So now I have to live with it. All I want to do is live a peaceful life somewhere and die of consumption within two years."

No one says anything for a long while. Amsden just sits there with the glass of whiskey resting against his forehead. Finally the man sitting opposite him breaks the silence. "You're not the only one, Fred. Most of us in here have guilty consciences."

"Here are disheartened," says a gray-haired, roundish man wearing a pink shirt. "I'm Joe Palumbo," he says and extends his hand. "I was a fireman in the Army. Twenty-five years. I got back from Vietnam thinking I'd get a job in the States, easy, and it turns out they'd switched equipment. The only work I could

Continued on page 10W

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AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.12.11) — April 24, 25: Tonkünstlerorchester. Herbert Prikopa conductor, Alexander Jenner piano (Mozart, Gershwin). April 26: Kurt Rapp organ (Bach). April 27: Loozere Müller piano (Beethoven, Brahms). April 28: Leonid Brumberg piano (Schumann, Scriabin). April 28-29: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Riccardo Chailly conductor, Salvatore Accardo violin (Puccini, Tchaikovsky). April 29: Franz Schubert Quartet (Schubert, Debussy).

Musikverein (tel. 5324/2655) — April 24: Thomas Hawatz piano (Haydn, Chopin). April 25: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Gennadiy Rochedstvenitskiy conductor, Oleg Kagan violin (Haydn, Schönberg). April 27: Vienna Chamber Music, Wolfgang Winkler conductor (Strauss, Mozart). April 29: Pinchas Zukerman violin, Marc Neikrug piano (Brahms). April 30: Tonkünstlerorchester, Carol Surja conductor (Glinka, Dvorak).

Staatssoper (tel. 5324/2655) — April 24: "Der Rosenkavalier." April 25, 28: "Die Verkaupte Braut." April 26: "Carmen." April 27: "Don Quixote" (ballet). April 29: "Carmen." April 30: "Elektra."

Theater an der Wien (tel. 57.71.51) — April 24: "Evita."

Volksoper (tel. 5324/2655) — April 24, 29: "Kiss Me Kate." April 25: "The Magic Flute."

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Théâtre de la Monnaie — April 27, 29-30: Suzanne Sarroco soprano.

Théâtre Royal du Parc (tel. 511.41.47) — Through April: "Le Faiseur" (Balzac).

Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel. 512.50.45) — April 25: Belgian National Orchestra, Aimé De Haese conductor, Bernadette Degelin soprano (Beethoven). April 27: Arthur Gold and Robert Fildale piano (Debussy, Schubert). April 29: Belgian Radio-Television Philharmonic Orchestra, Yoav Talmi conductor, Jean-Philippe Collard piano (Scriabin).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Center (tel. 628.87.95) — April 25: London Symphony Orchestra and Chorus (Vaughan Williams, Mozart). April 30: City of London Sinfonia, Jack Brymer clarinet (Finzi, Elgar).

British Museum — April 23-Sept 5: "From the Village to City in Ancient India."

National Theatre (tel. 928.22.52) — April 29-30: "Words by Woodhouse" (songs and characters of P.G. Woodhouse).

Hayward Gallery — To June 13: "In The Image of Man," Indian art.

London Coliseum (tel. 834.31.61) — April 23: English National Opera: "Madame Butterfly." April 24: "Mary Stuart." April 27-30: London Festival Ballet: "Sleeping Beauty."

Lyric Theatre (tel. 437.36.86) — From April 28: "Summertime" (with Glenda Jackson).

National Portrait Gallery — April 23: "Artists at Work."

Royal Festival Hall (tel. 928.31.91) — April 24: London Symphony Orchestra, James Judd conductor, Kathryn Stott piano (Dvorak, Tchaikovsky).

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Treasure Hunt

PARIS — After sweeping America, the treasure-hunting craze has come to Western Europe. A convention of metal-detecting fanatics — of which France alone already has over 50,000 — is being sponsored this Sunday at the medieval Massif du Trochet near Etampes (25 minutes south of Paris by car) by the Fédération Française de Prospection.

Activities start at 9.30 a.m. with a rendezvous in the manor's great vaulted hall for a grand treasure hunt in this historically rich region, the stamping ground of the Capetian kings from 987 till 1328.

At 10 a.m., after maps have been distributed to participants, the hunt begins on selected sites, continuing until 4 p.m., when there will be a demonstration of the latest detector models from America.

At 5 p.m. two films will be shown: one on how to use a metal detector and the second titled "Adventure Beneath the City." The treasure seekers will then be offered a buffet *carnegie* by the French detecting magazine "Prospections."

Participation in the organizing expenses is 80 francs per person. For further details call Didier Audinot, tel. 661.60.63.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Royal Shakespeare Company (tel. 0789/29227) — April 24, 26, 30: "Much Ado About Nothing." April 27-29: "Macbeth."

The Other Place (tel. 0789/29227) — To June 5: "Arden of Feversham."

FRANCE

PARIS, American Center (tel. 321.42.20) — April 28-30: Dance evenings with choreographer Robert Kovich.

Galerie Texbrunn (tel. 633.14.57) — To May 15: Elisabeth Sunday's "Visages."

Sharps and Flats

JAZZ, ROCK AND POP

ADRE-PROVENCE, Hot Brass — April 27-29: Kim Parker.

BERN, Jazz Festival May 5-9 featuring Ella Fitzgerald, Dizzy Gillespie, Jay McInnis, Ralph Sykes, Wild Bill Davison, Betty Carter, Buddy Tate, Wallace Davenport, Dorothy Donaghy and Dave McKenna.

LONDON, Ronnie Scott's (tel. 439.07.47) — Through April 24: Miki Jackson quartet. April 26-May 6: Benny Carter.

Royal Festival Hall (tel. 928.92.91) — May 1: Kelly Roll Morton's Jazz featuring Tommy Benford, Herb Hall and Andy Williams.

Domestic Theatre (tel. 580.95.62) — April 24: Elkie Brooks. April 30-May 1: Tina Turner, May 2: Frankie Laine, May 6: Gladys Knight and The Pips. May 5: Richard and Linda Thompson.

Odeon Hammersmith (tel. 748.00.81) — April 24: Scorpions. April 25: Boomtown Rats. April 27: Blackfoot. May 3-9: Status Quo.

Wembley Arena — April 26-30: Meat Loaf.

Fairfield Hall (tel. 588.92.91) — May 5: Judy Collins.

Marshall's, Pal Mail — April 25-26: Kim Parker.

MUNICH, Kongressaal des Deutschen Museums — April 25 at 8 p.m.: Backstreet.

Circus-Krone-Bar — April 26 at 8 p.m.: Iron Maiden.

PARIS, New Morning (tel. 523.51.43) — April 26-27: Decees-Gordon Quartet.

Opéra des Glaces (tel. 607.49.53) — Through May 1 at 8.30 p.m.: Nims Simon.

Hotel Mervin (tel. 788.12.30) — Every night through May 8: Lou Bega.

Le Petit Journal (tel. 326.28.59) — May 5-6: Champion Jack Dupont.

Champs Elysées (tel. 562.01.77) — Every Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday night: Country and Western, folk and rock music.

STOCKHOLM, Folkets Hus "Carnegie Club" (tel. 08/22.32.60) — Every night through Aug. 31: Pianist/singer, Lennart Skott.

Grand Palais (tel. 261.54.10) — To May 2: "Le Génie des Nuits." To July 26: "In the Country of the Golden Fibers," exhibition of ancient art of Soviet Georgia.

Hôtel de Ville de Paris — To May 16: "Pascin," exhibition of 70 works.

Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel. 723.61.27) — To May 9: "Five Modern Chinese Painters." To June 6: "Fernand Léger and the Modern Spirit 1918-1934." To June 13: "Geer Van Velde."

Musée du Louvre (tel. 260.39.26) —

To August: "The 16th century in Florence."

Musée du Petit Palais (tel. 263.12.73) — To May 30: "American Impressionists."

Musée Rodin — To June 28: Sculptures of Robert Winkler.

Palais des Congrès (tel. 758.27.78) — To June 13: Kirov Ballet of Leningrad.

Salle Favart (tel. 396.12.50) — April 27: "I Musici." Lucio Baccarella, Franco Sirolo soloists (Vivaldi). April 28, 30: "Cosi Fan Tutte."

Parc des Expositions — April 29-May 9: "Foire de Paris."

Salle Gaveau — April 24: Gold and Fiala piano duo (Weber, Debussy). April 27: Rouen Chamber Orchestra, Jean-Claude Bernède conductor (Haydn, Mozart).

Salle Pleyel (tel. 563.07.96) — April 27: French National Orchestra, Yuri Temirkanov conductor (Beethoven, Shostakovich). April 28-29: Orchestre de Paris, James Conlon conductor, Jean-Pierre Rampal flute (Roussel, Brahms).

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées (tel. 723.47.77) — April 24: Radio France New Philharmonic Orchestra, Gaston Deleau conductor (Puccini). April 26: "Ondine."

Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel. 233.44.44) — Through April: Maurice Bjard's 19th-Century Ballet. April 26: Colonne Orchestra, Thomas Sanderling conductor (Tchaikovsky, Beethoven). April 26: Jane Rhodes, Pierre-Laurent Aimard, piano (Mozart, Dapart).

Théâtre du Rond-Point (tel. 256.70.80) — April 25: Instrumental Ensemble, Jean-Claude Penneret conductor (Prokofiev).

Théâtre de la Ville (tel. 772.22.77) — April 24: Salvatore Accardo violin, Jacques Klein piano (Brahms, Schumann).

PARIS, American Center (tel. 321.42.20) — April 28-30: Dance evenings with choreographer Robert Kovich.

Galerie Texbrunn (tel. 633.14.57) — To May 15: Elisabeth Sunday's "Visages."

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Royal Shakespeare Company (tel. 0789/29227) — April 24, 26, 30: "Much Ado About Nothing." April 27-29: "Macbeth."

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Musée du Louvre (tel. 260.39.26) —

VENICE, Gran Teatro — April 27: Linsky Quartet (Mozart, Beethoven). April 30: Takacs-Nagy Quartet (Haydn, Mozart).

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel. 71.83.45) — April 27: Amsterdam Philharmonic, Yuri Temirkanov conductor, Igor Oistrakh violin (Tchaikovsky). April 28, 29: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor (Mahler).

Koopermoelen — Through April: "You Can't Dance in Wooden Shoes" (musical comedy).

Schouwburg (tel. 25.57.50) — April 29: Netherlands Opera, National Ballet, "Lucia di Lammermoor."

NEW YORK, Avery Fisher Hall — April 27, 29-30: New York Philharmonic, Zubin Mehta conductor.

Metropolitan Opera, Lincoln Center — To June: American Ballet Theatre.

New York City Opera — April 25, 29: "Ariadne auf Naxos."

New York Coliseum — To April 26: "Artemis NY 1982."

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel. 341.44.49) — April 24: "Idomeneo." April 27: "Coppelia." April 29: "Faust." April 30: "Friedrich Schiller" (ballet).

Philharmonie (tel. 26.92.51) — April 26: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Paul Sacher conductor (Scriabin, Honegger). April 29: Christoph Eschenbach and Justus Franz piano (Mozart, Scriabin). Berlin Philharmonic 100-year jubilee festival concert, Herbert von Karajan conductor (Mozart, Beethoven).

Münchener, Bayerische Staatsoper (tel. 22.13.16) — April 24: "Idomeneo." April 27: "Coppelia." April 29: "Faust." April 30: "Friedrich Schiller" (ballet).

ROME, Auditorium del Foro Italico — April 24: Italian Radio-Television Orchestra, Gabriele Ferro conductor. Valeria Mariconda soprano (Britten, Mendelssohn). April 30: Gianluigi Gelmetti conductor (Ravel, Fauré).

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FESTIVAL

10TH International Cervantes Festival

The International Cervantes Festival is the largest cultural event in either the Spanish-speaking world or in the Americas. Three spring weeks of music, theatre, dance, arts, cinema and lectures are held in Guanajuato, an exquisite 18th century town four hours from Mexico City.

The programme attracts the world's greatest artists, many of whom will also appear in Mexico City itself or in other towns throughout the country; performances will also be televised. Thus the 10th International Cervantes Festival will be seen by more people than ever before. The festival is a reminder that although Mexico now attracts world attention as an oil-rich country with the most rapidly growing economy in Latin America, its cultural base is deep, widespread and rooted in Mexican history. To understand this is to understand a vital part of the Mexican mind. The festival is organised under the personal patronage of Mrs. Carmen Romano de Lopez Portillo, First Lady of Mexico.

This year's programme includes performances from:

The Israel Philharmonic with Leonard Bernstein

The National Theatre

The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra with Erich Leinsdorf

Mexico City Philharmonic Claudio Arrau

Jean Pierre Rampal

Vladimir Ashkenazy

Shlomo Mintz

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Guanajuato, Mexico

Ballet, dance and folk ensembles:

Boston ballet with Nureyev; Merce Cunningham; Bejart's XX Century ballet; Mexico's Ballet Folklorico; and groups from Yugoslavia, Egypt, Japan, Thailand, Philippines and Spain.

Theatre from:

Berlin, Poland, Spain, Greece, Italy, the United States, Hungary, Nigeria, Brazil, Cuba and Argentina. Mexican players will give direct performances of Cervantes's famous one-act plays.

International ballet gala:

Natalia Makarova-Denys Gania; Gelsey Kirkland-Frank Augustyn; Valentina Kozlova-Leonid Kozlov; Marianna Tchekasky-Danilo Radojevic; Maria Aradi-Sandor Nemethy.

Opera from:

Argentina, and a festival production of Fidelio with the Dallas Symphony Orchestra.

The International Cervantes Festival, like its European counterparts, is enthusiastically popular with its own countrymen. But there is a special welcome for tourists. Among this university town's cobbled streets and squares are new hotels with ready access by air or road to the prettiest part of Mexico.

Festival General Director: Ambassador Hector Vasconcelos

Tickets and information:

Festival Internacional Cervantino, Emerson No. 304-9º piso, Mexico 5, D.F. Telephone: 250 09 88 Telex: 1771174

23 April-15 May 1982

Produced by Carmen Romano de Lopez Portillo

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Manhattan Hotels at a Moderate Price

by Madeline Lee

NEW YORK — It is not easy to find a moderately priced and still centrally located hotel in New York City today, but it's possible. A recent room-by-room scrutiny turned up some surprisingly satisfactory hotels. You won't get glamour at this price. "We sell only two things," says Tom Reiss, manager of the Century Paramount in the heart of Times Square, "clean and comfortable."

Desk clerks may try to sell higher-priced rooms first, so if you want rock-bottom prices (perhaps an inside room on a low floor, maybe over the kitchen or near the center of noise) you may have to demand it in no uncertain terms. Rooms with one double bed rather than two doubles are often cheaper. And be sure to have all reservations confirmed in writing; most hotels will honor a previously quoted price.

These prices in most cases will hold through fall. They do not include a city tax of 84 percent plus an occupancy tax based on room cost, about \$2 for a \$50 room. All New York City telephone numbers require area code 212.

Most of the bargains are on the West Side, many in the theater district where the architect Stanford White built hotels in the early part of the century. Times Square, still one of the great theater centers in the world, offers several hotels doing business in the low-key, low-priced, no-frills way they have been practicing for 50 years.

The Century Paramount at 235 West 46th Street (tel. 246-5500) near the Imperial and Lunt-Fontanne theaters has an international flavor; many of its guests are on tour from England, France, Germany and Italy. Some of its former style is evident in the spacious lobby, marble stairs with decorative iron railings and baroque bronze elevator doors. Billy Rose's Diamond Horseshoe nightclub began in this hotel; it is now a legitimate theater in the basement. Rooms are economy-plan with old-fashioned bathtubs and tiny closets. The price is \$50 a night for two persons at the desk, but if you write and include a deposit for a night it's \$40.

Another old hotel, the Edison, just west of Broadway on 228 West 47th Street (tel. 246-5000) has rooms recently redecorated in quiet tones of maroon and gray for \$58 double. Plans to redecorate the imposing lobby are

under way. There are a small cafeteria with good plain food at low prices and a more expensive steak house, Kenny's, on the 46th Street side of the lobby.

The Carter Hotel at 250 West 43d Street (tel. 944-6000) is a large, family-style hotel near the Port Authority Terminal that caters to tourists of sports fans — it was host to 500 marathon runners in October. Rooms are simple, spotless and small. Above the 18th floor many have 1930s-style French doors opening onto cramped little balconies with great views (not for young children). Free parking in the building is a big plus but proximity to 42d Street is out; \$40 double.

In a very different mood is 44th Street from Fifth to Sixth Avenues. This is the core of the Apple, with the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, the Harvard Club, the New York Yacht Club, the City Bar Association and the revered old Mechanics Library all huddled together against the onslaught of the 20th century.

On this block is one of the most distinguished small hotels in New York, the Royalton at 44 West 44th Street (tel. 730-1344). Its serene good taste would please anyone from Great Aunt Agatha to a Philadelphia lawyer. Only about 25 of its 130 rooms go for under \$50 and they aren't easy to get. White designed this building; note the small circular foyer at the entrance, which is duplicated on the floors above.

The Mansfield Hotel down the block and closer to Fifth Avenue at 12 West 44th Street (tel. 944-6050 or 682-5140) is another White hotel, although you would never know it from the lobby, which has been altered. Rooms are clean and adequate but if you want decor this is not for you. Double rooms run \$40-\$44-\$48; some cheaper rooms share a bath. The concierge here is especially friendly, which creates the feeling of a small European hotel.

The Gotham at 136 West 55th Street (tel. 245-1800), just off Sixth Avenue, where the corporate skyscrapers cluster, is another little gem. This one has charm, not in the lobby, which is under renovation, but in the elegant hallways sparkling with crystal-type lighting and in the comfortable rooms, each with a tiny kitchenette. This hotel is popular with presidents of small firms who don't have big expense accounts; \$55 double.

The Taft at 777 Seventh Avenue at 51st Street (tel. 247-4000 or 800-223-9844) is just opposite the Winter Garden Theater. It has a

grand old-fashioned lobby of creamy marble and bronze, somewhat austere in the style of a Spanish castle. It has 1,300 rooms, plain but neat as a pin; \$50 double.

The Wellington at Seventh Avenue and 55th Street (tel. 247-3900) is as much an institution in New York as its neighbor, Carnegie Hall. Since 1905 it has accommodated armies of musicians, ballerinas and plain music lovers to small, cheerful rooms; \$56 double.

Just across from Lincoln Center the Empire Hotel at Broadway and 43d Street (tel. 265-7400) is in a class by itself. It faces a charming little square with trees and benches, and offers a fine view of the fountain and open spaces of Lincoln Center. The Empire has a lovely lobby with high ceilings, graceful staircases and a balustraded balcony, right out of a Viennese opera. Double rooms are small but suitable and all the rooms have recently been redecorated; \$60 double.

Manhattan's East Side is almost out of moderate-priced hotels. One notable exception is the Prince George at 14 East 28th Street (tel. 532-7800 or 800-221-4972). This is a quiet, all-but-forgotten corner of the city near Madison Square Park. It gets a lot of businessmen and their families, who love the baronial lobby and the delightful little lounge. Rooms, however, are quite small; \$62 double.

Not nearly so elegant but a great bargain is the Seville at 22 West 29th Street (tel. 532-4100) in the same block as the Little Church Around the Corner, famous among theater people for weddings. The old hotel, built in the style of Stanford White, has been much remodeled and modernized. It has spacious rooms, some with luxurious marble baths, for \$49 double.

The Upper East Side has only one good low-cost hotel left, the 50-year-old Pickwick Arms at 230 East 51st Street (tel. 355-0300). Its low-ceilinged lobby, with an electric fire burning, suggests a small London hotel. Rooms are tiny, austere and very clean, while cheaper rooms share a bath; \$40 double.

Women alone might want to stay at the Algonquin House at 130 East 57th Street (tel. 753-8411), one of the city's best locations. Sober, small, whitewashed rooms cost \$25 for a single with running water only (bath and toilet down the hall). A room with bath is \$35 single; there are only a few double rooms with bath. For \$60 each. Security is important here — strangers (or men) are kept out.

At the Top of the Snooker Heap

by Elaine Davenport

LONDON — "I sometimes think, bloody hell, it's unbelievable what's happening to me," says Steve Davis, who grew up in the unpromising area of East London and is now said to be Britain's highest paid sportsman thanks to his prowess at snooker.

Davis, 24, is world champion of professional snooker, a title that meant little — except, of course, in snooker circles — until television discovered the game, dragged it out of its smoke-filled rooms and gave it a wider audience. Davis' clean-cut looks have helped promote the snooker boom. "Grannies love me," he admits. And so do younger women. A front-page newspaper picture of him stripped to the waist the day after he won the world title made him the sport's first pinup.

Snooker, a form of pool that is played with 15 red balls and 6 balls of other colors, is mainly played in Britain and in countries with strong British ties such as Canada and Australia. In the world championships, held in Sheffield every year — competition opens Thursday — finalists play up to 135 games during two weeks, and most of the games are televised.

"I've probably been on television more than any other sportsman in England," Davis says. "Television has got hold of snooker in Britain to

the extent that you become a TV personality. It's a weird thing. People come up to me and say they feel like they know me."

He enjoys the acclaim, but balks at being considered public property. He says he sometimes longs to hide, but given his 6 feet 2 inches and a shock of red hair, he is hard to miss — especially in his white Porsche 928. "I know I'm more confident. And you've got to dress and look the part because the razzmatazz is expected. But I've worked very hard at snooker. And done very well."

His mother, a teacher, bought him a toy snooker table when he was 2. Later, his father taught him the rudiments of the game and he joined the Plumstead Common Working Men's Club near his home, where he spent hours practicing. Since age 18, he has made his base at a snooker club at Romford in East London.

"Self-discipline is the one thing you need to be a sportsman," says Davis, also a keen chess player. "My father always emphasized that."

Davis turned professional in 1978 and his annual earnings are calculated at \$1 million, half of which comes from promotional work and endorsements and the rest from prize money and exhibitions. He gets \$2,500 a night for an exhibition.

"I don't have time to spend much of it," says Davis. "But I don't really need anything apart from petrol. I'm playing snooker and doing what I want. It's the only thing that really gives me a buzz and I intend to play as long as I enjoy it."

U.S. Fashions

Continued from page 7W

four children and a grandchild. Well-groomed and geologic, she functions from chic gray-and-white offices close to her Upper East Side clientele, to whom she delivers the kind of elaborate party clothes they need.

But she is no dilettante. She has learned from Bill Blass the value of trunk shows and speeds a lot of time on the road. Just back from San Francisco, she says, "You have to go around and meet the customers." Basically, she does not take herself seriously. "I am just a woman designing for another woman," she insists.

Joan Burstein, owner of Brown's in London, who has been covering the American scene for the last five years and loves it here so much that she has bought a house in East Hampton, calls Ronald Shamask the most promising of the young American talent. "Because his clothes are very special," she explains, "and not for everybody. I hope he stays that way." Like Ferre, in Milan, Shamask is an architect who designs clothes that are all shape and cut with little embellishment. "I don't do ruffles," Shamask says.

Burstein, who was the first in Europe to

have a Calvin Klein and a Ralph Lauren boutique, says now a third of her business is done with American designers. Other favorites of hers include Bieff-Herrera and Fabrice (both famous for sequined evening wear); Zoran (for his simple styles); Koos van den Akker (for his patchworks of leather and fabric); and Pinky and Diane, to whom she gave their first order. Pinky and Diane, who showed this week, are Americans whose original success came from a collection of finely detailed shirts made of Italian silk in Hong Kong. Now they are into everything, including menswear.

All this and Jack Mulqueen, who says that time-for-time copying is not dead, it has just joined the star system. The flamboyant Mulqueen, also known as Fast Jack, started as a captain of pleasure ships in Florida and has now become the self-made king of the knock-off trade. He has his picture — himself, surrounded by pretty models — all over town as well as in the fashion magazines. "One thing we believe in," he says, "is publicity."

Mulqueen buys copying rights whenever he can. When he can't, he simply helps himself, mainly from the pages of W, an offshoot of Fairchild's Women's Wear Daily, which does

spectacular advances in full color. Mulqueen is so fast that he says he can have the clothes in the stores before the designers have a chance to show in Europe. The secret of his technique lies in his vertical operation, starting with yarn-spinning and ending with manufacturing in Korea.

Asked if he does not feel guilty about copying, he says, "On the contrary. There are 40 million working women in this country and they cannot afford to pay ridiculous prices. I think I'm doing a public service. I'm a fashion Robin Hood." Whatever he is doing, it pays. The Yves Saint Laurent blouse that sells for \$450 in a shop costs \$70 when it becomes a Mulqueen copy.

The American collections will go on for another week. The two biggest hits so far have been Ellis, who has the freshest, most exciting talent in New York, and Klein, who is slowly becoming the Saint Laurent of American fashion. During a recent visit to Paris, the usually spunky Klein went to Maxim's for the first time, as a guest of French Vogue's editor, Francine Crescent. That, he said, impressed him and prompted him to do an elaborate series of sexy, satin evening sheaths.

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The World's Fare: Yogurt, a Staff of Life

by Marvyn Howe

ANKARA — In Turkey, hospitality means yogurt. "If you heap all the rich foods in front of a guest and not yogurt, the guest has not been properly received," according to one 14th-century text. And it is much the same today. For the Turks, yogurt is the all-purpose food: a rich creamy soup, a light salad, a seasoning, and companion for all kinds of vegetable and meat dishes, a substitute for cheese, a dessert, a wonderfully fresh drink called *ayran*.

In the rural areas, many a Turkish peasant will tell you: "The way to live to be 100 years old is live on yogurt, bread and onions." Some Turkish scholars point out that in the 16th century, a Turkish doctor saved King Francois I of France from a terrible disease by treating him with yogurt made from goat's milk. Its fame spread through France as the "wonder medicine."

That view is still held by some Turks. Dr. Atilla Konar of the Cukurova University agriculture faculty announced recently that current studies show yogurt can act to reduce cholesterol, serve as an antibiotic in certain diseases and even destroy cancer cells. The ordinary Turk may not be aware of yogurt's full scope as a health food, but he does know that it keeps better than milk without refrigeration. This is still important in a nation where only 8.2 percent of the families in villages, and 41.5 percent nationwide, have refrigerators.

Some doubt has been cast on the parentage of yogurt. Because European scholars studied Bulgarian yogurt first and named one of its essential bacteria the *Bacillus bulgaricus*, Bulgarians say that yogurt is their

invention. But according to studies by Turkish scholars, yogurt came from the Turkish nomad tribes of Central Asia about 1,000 years ago. They point out that the word "yogurt" is indigenous to the Turkish language and was mentioned in a document written by Yusuf Has Hachib of Balasagun in Central Asia in 1069.

Actually yogurt is fermented milk. Many Turks still make it at home by boiling milk (to evaporate the water it contains), then adding a little yogurt as a starter and letting the mixture sit for several hours.

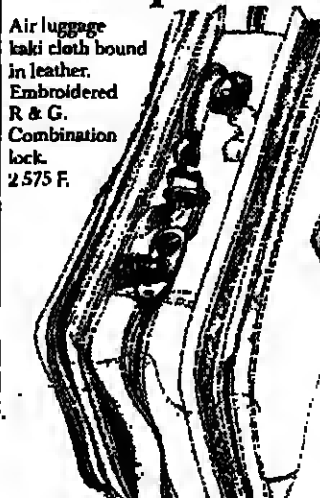
Some Turks remember when the "yogurt man" used to carry yogurt in clay pots on trays hanging from a pole across his shoulders, like the old Chinese water carriers. The yogurt was made from sheep's milk in a large pot with a high flame from beech wood. The best yogurt came from the dairy farms around Silivri, a small town on the Sea of Marmara, about 35 miles west of Istanbul. But that was some 50 years ago, when Turkey's population was 14 million. Now there are 45 million inhabitants, all demanding yogurt. They've had to switch to cow's milk, make the yogurt industrially and sell it in plastic containers in the supermarket.

The best yogurt today is still found in villages, where people make it themselves from sheep's milk. In the Ankara area, yogurt perfectionists get their supplies from the farm built by Kemal Ataturk, where it sells for 30 cents the half liter. But the layman will surely be satisfied with Turkey's commercial yogurt, whether it's at a modest kebab parlor or a first-class restaurant.

The yogurt in Turkey may have been tastier in the old days, but it's still better here than in most places — it's part of the national heritage, after all.

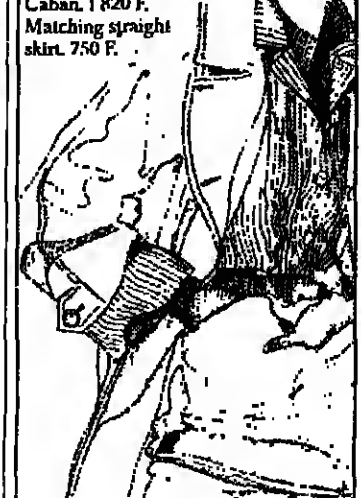
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Rather pricey.



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Only a Bird in a Gilded Cage

by David Galloway

ARNSBERG, West Germany — Josef Voss first became interested in birdcages in 1955 when he converted part of his firm's production of household wares to the manufacture of wire birdcages. Four years later, in Utrecht, he discovered a graceful model from the 17th century, bought it and thus founded a collection that opened to the public in 1965 as the world's only museum of birdcages.

There are now more than 300 rare examples in the Arnsberg museum. Deutsches Vogelbau-museum, complemented by engravings and lithographs, a reference library and extensive documentation of the birdcage as a motif in painting. Since antiquity, many bird-fanciers have preferred no-frills, low-cost housing in willow or reed, but architectural whimsy has also spun palaces in glass, raised rosewood cathedrals, cast-iron-work porcelain domes ornamented with gold filigree.

In addition to floor models, to cages that stand, lean, hang or revolve, there are traveling models to suit the most imperial taste. The glory of the Arnsberg collection is a two-story mahogany cabiner fitted with 20 cages, each with a pair of polished-crystal bowls and enamel plaque. Built in the 16th century and inlaid with delicately banded marquetry, it is a triumph of the French cabinetmaker's art.

For slightly less-privileged travelers there is a three-story replica of the Hotel Pupp in Karlsbad, complete with towers and terraces and lofty galleries for afternoon promenades.

The cages of birds, not merely to be fattened for a feast but to please the eye and ear, has an ancient history, but first became a widespread fashion in the late 16th century. Formerly, the Spanish carefully controlled the export of melodic "sugar birds" from the Canary Islands, excluding females from the export trade and exporting princely prices for the males. Only the most fortunate hosts could receive their guests with such a living jewel perched on her forehead.

Female canaries had clearly been smuggled aboard a schooner that went aground on Elba in 1650, for the escaping birds rapidly multiplied in the island's mild climate. The offspring of those castaways provided the stock with which the Italians began the first systematic breeding. One section of the Arnsberg museum documents these early birdcages, which became a major cottage industry in Europe.

Parakeets, parrots and cockatoos were also cherished drawing-room ornaments, and such exotic travelers clearly required sumptuous quarters. Not only architects and designers were pressed into service; in 1711 the first of



countless scientific treatises on the birds' housing problem was published in Avignon. Fashionable excesses grew so extreme that Rabelais' Pantagruel satirized these palatial residences as "vast, magnificent, opulent, sumptuous, extravagant and architecturally miraculous." Other observers were less critical: birdcages figure prominently in canvases by Watteau, Laocret and Boucher, in Meissen groupings by the great master, Johann Kändler.

Despite systematic breeding in Europe and a thriving import trade with India, Africa, Australia and South America, feathered pets remained a luxury for generations, as most quickly died from mites. The thrifty owner who then had his macaw stuffed had to contend with the invasion of moths — a problem

shared by those who opted for the feathered mechanical bird in a gilded cage.

In contrast, devotees are quick to point out that today's caged bird can expect a lifespan 10 times that of his cousins in the wild. But improved health conditions were paralleled by architectural decline. The twilight of Art Nouveau would produce the last stately homes, and the Arnsberg museum offers a choice example from 1910 in hammered brass with cocoon-shaped crystal drinking bowls. Long before World War I, mass-manufactured wire cages had already made such extravaganzas obsolete.

Deutsches Vogelbau-museum, Casellumstrasse 13, 5760 Arnsberg, tel: 2932/4591. Open Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; admission free.

Saved From the Blight of Obscurity

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — Every now and then, Drouot auctions will focus attention on one of those artists who somehow slipped through the net of art history: Félix Buhot (1847-98) is one of them.

Except for an exhibition in Paris at the Bibliothèque Nationale in 1980 and another in Caen last year, little has been done to propel Buhot into the limelight. A sale conducted by Paul Renaud at Drouot this week provided a rare opportunity to understand why fine or even remarkable works of art can be so neglected. Buhot's misfortune lies first in the fact that his achievement is primarily his engravings, rather than his paintings.

Moreover he suffers from a severe handicap: He escapes categorization. Buhot was neither a conventional academic artist nor a declared avant-garde militant, which in his life span essentially meant being an Impressionist.

This may be partly due to his provincial background. Buhot, born at Valognes in Normandy, studied under Leconte de Boisboudran, Jules Noël and Léon Gaucherel, now all but completely forgotten and certainly steeped in the most bourgeois down-to-earth painting tradition. Soon he was given a teaching position at the Collège Rollin, again a no-nonsense sort of institution.

And having mastered the technique of etching, he gave greater attention to it than to any other medium. This training hardly prepared him to produce any earth-shattering compositions or spearhead a movement.

He did not do any such thing. But because he was a supremely skilled craftsman unconcerned with doctrinaire schools and their clear-cut boundaries, he helped more than most to

show how often trends we think of as totally separate phenomena cut across each other.

An etching of 1877 called "Le Retour des Artistes aux Champs-Élysées" is a sweeping view of the avenue with silhouettes serving to mark out the perspective, not unlike Eugène Gallien-Laloue's Parisian street views. But the silhouettes are very sketchy and there is a lightness of touch about the perspective that is very far from Gallien-Laloue. In fact, one is almost reminded of some of Jongkind's pencil sketches. The price of 4,872 francs (about \$780) greeted the superb impression of 1877 offered at the Drouot sale.

In some rare cases, Buhot went to the extreme of academic-style illustrative drawings. But then he would make up for it by his inventiveness in composition. In "L'Hiver à Paris," an etching done two years later, the main view covers a large rectangular area tucked into one big corner with a frieze of small-size illustrations in a vertical band at the left and more illustrations in a horizontal frieze at the top. The effect achieved is brilliant and the two impressions offered in succession each went up to 5,800 francs.

But Buhot could also be as good as any Impressionist. A dry-point, "L'Orage," comes close to Impressionist landscapes as any other, despite its source of inspiration — a Constable painting. The light and shadow effect conveyed through parallel strokes is particularly striking. It soared to 4,640 francs — a large price.

A more frequent mood with Buhot was the subdued sunset-style romanticism associated with the Barbizon school. "Les Bergères, Soleil Couchant" combining etching and dry-point, done in 1891, is in this mood — with Turner-like quality to the handling of some surfaces

diluted in light. At 4,505 francs — the price reflecting the public's feeling of admiration — it is a lot for a little-known artist.

Interestingly, most of Buhot's drawings were not much more expensive. A small drawing in crayon, heightened with white, "Les Boulevards à Paris" was a superb buy at 3,712 francs — this anticipates some of Bonnard's early drawings. It cost only 1,740 francs to get a delightful study in crayon of donkeys on a country lane, harking back to the 18th century with its feel for cute animals. The reason for the low pricing lies precisely in Buhot's versatility — he practiced many styles and, although he was not an imitator, he always reminds you of someone. Commercially nothing is worse than an artist whose manner cannot be characterized.

The only relatively high prices were paid for the bigger drawings with a coloristic effect. An admirable view of a harbor in pen and wash and white that could have been done by Jongkind in the 1870s went up to 7,515 francs — a third of what the 9.5-by-14-centimeter sketch would be worth if by Jongkind — and a brilliant study of sailing boats at sea equalling Jongkind's best was expensive for an unknown artist's drawing at 5,220 francs, although highly desirable as a work of art.

Cheapest of all in relative terms were the paintings. If Buhot means anything at all to most connoisseurs, it is as an engraver, not as a painter. A view of the moonlit bay at Dieppe was sold for 21,455 francs, another view in the same series for 6,960 francs. Here the style is entirely original, ironically enough, but the artist's production in this line is very limited and a few paintings by a little-known master most famous for his etchings will never be worth an awful lot of money however good they may be.

A Peek Into Vuillard's Secret World

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — "Everything about him is unobtrusive, secretive," wrote Raymond Eschlior in his "French Painting: XXth Century" about the minimalist painter Edouard Vuillard. The truth of this observation is most clearly to be seen in a small but fine exhibition of Vuillard's work at JPL Fine Arts, 24 Davies Street, W.1 to May 12.

In the show are four works that may be termed archetypal Vuillards. "The Lawn" is an oil painting, done about 1900, of a circular patch of turf into which three small circular flower beds have been cut, a composition of a great variety of tones of green, and seen from high above, a tall viewpoint giving a bird's-eye view.

"The Visitor" (c.1905), also oil on board, again uses this high-window viewpoint and portrays in quiet gentle colors the quiet courtyard of a country house. The visitor of the title is opening one of the tall gates in the yard wall, and is about to enter. It is very conceivably a portrait of the artist himself, an unimposing overcast figure, visiting a friend, and typically arriving by the kitchen door rather than making a grand entrance at the front of the house.

The third, "Andréville: Reading Beneath the Trees" is another harmonious, gentle portrayal of a quiet moment, exactly the theme that best suits Vuillard's understated manner. The fourth, "Dinner by Lamplight, rue de Calais" was painted about 1913 in a medium perfected by Vuillard himself — *peinture à la colle* — a term for which there is no exact English equivalent. Meaning literally "painting with glue," the method consists of mixing a proportion of paste with pigment, which gives a much more tractable medium, capable of being used as thinly as watercolor or as thickly as creosote.

"Dinner by Lamplight" is a representation of the dining room of the artist's Paris house on the corner of the rue de Calais and the Place Vintimille (now the Place Adolphe-Max) to which he moved with his

mother in 1906. It is a quintessential Vuillard, in which lamplight falling on people, furniture and tableware makes a rich and cozy pattern of comfortable living.

Other paintings *à la colle* in the exhibition are "A Country Road," a large vertical landscape panel sparsely painted in fall colors against a hazy sky, and an equally large work, "The Illusionist," which portrays the wings of a variety theater with entertainers waiting their turn to go on.

Several other works emphasize Vuillard's interest in and involvement with the theater, which began in 1893/4, the first season of Lugné-Poe's Théâtre de l'Œuvre, Vuillard doing the decor for the initial production, Ibsen's "Rosmerholm," and following it a year later with the decor for the same playwright's "The Master Builder." On show are two small pastels from this period, "The Theater Box" and "Black Pierrot," a watercolor design for the program of Lugné-Poe's rival, Le Théâtre Libre; and a much later (1931) study for "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Eschlior, writing in 1937, was also of the opinion that Vuillard was "the last great portrait painter [in France]." In this exhibition, certainly, even the sketches and studies by which his portraiture is represented show this greatness. These display an extraordinary consistency over more than 30 years, from the oil sketch of a little girl in profile, "Annette" (c.1906), and the oil sketch on board of "Suzanne Depre" (c.1920) to the enchanting pastel of "Irene" (c.1927) and the preliminary drawing for the "Portrait of Mme. Weil" (c.1938).

In his portraiture, as in his landscapes, his interiors and his theatrical pieces, Vuillard concentrated the whole of his force and energy into the matter in hand. He realized how intense was this concentration, for in a letter to his friend, the painter Maurice Denis, he wrote: "Whatever I have the good fortune to be working at, I am working at because I have complete faith in the idea which impelled me to begin the work. As for the end result, I don't trouble myself about that at all."

Shakespeare Show

NEW YORK — When John Barrymore climbed into a suit of armor before the battle scene in a 1920 production of "Richard III," he faced a problem. The fight scene called for running and jumping, dipping and dodging, and the armor weighed more than 50 pounds. To make matters worse, he wore a large wad of cloth on his left shoulder to simulate Richard's humped back.

Fortunately, a New Jersey metalworker had foreseen the problems. He built intricate overlaps and hinges into the armor, distributing the weight evenly and allowing Barrymore a wide range of movement. And the craftsman pounded out a space over the left shoulder to accommodate Richard's hump.

Barrymore's custom-fit armor can be seen at the Museum of the City of New York, Fifth Avenue at 103d Street, in "The Bard on Broad-

way: Shakespeare on the New York Stage," through Sept. 6. The armor stands among 28 costumes and more than 1,000 props, photographs, stage designs, playbills and posters documenting more than a century of Shakespeare in New York.

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In Thailand

Continued from page 7W

get" — he pauses a moment, an awkward smile slipping across his face — "was as a dishwasher earning \$10 a night."

As a retired tech sergeant, Palumbo receives \$583 a month from the U.S. government. With that amount he can "live like a king" in Thailand. "But in the States, I couldn't make it. I just couldn't make it."

He has lived here now for more than 10 years. He and his Thai wife and two adopted children are the only ones in the village of Chokchai, 29 kilometers from Korat, who speak English. Like most of the veterans, he hasn't bothered to learn Thai property. Nor does he like rice. He and the other VFW members take turns going five hours by bus into Bangkok to purchase from the Saigon Bakery

what is reputed to be the best French bread in Thailand.

Palumbo makes the trip to the canteen about three times a week. At home, he admits, he often gets bored. He is a fan of country and western music and has over 300 tapes. He listens to Voice of America broadcasts and the American Forces radio, and reads the English-language daily newspaper from first page to last, including the want ads. When he gets very bored, he goes to sleep.

"I'm not here by choice," he confesses. "If I could get a job in the States, I'd go back. And I'd wager that if you asked, 8 out of 10 of the others, would say the same." He looks at his watch. "Well, excuse me now, but it's a long ride home." Nodding goodbye to those near

enough to notice, he collects his bread order and goes to the door.

It is nearly dusk. Several multicolored trishaws are parked in front of the canteen. A woman vendor in a green sarong and a bamboo hat, the shape of a lampshade passes by. Palumbo stops beneath the small, red VFW sign nailed to the plywood, concealing what should have been a windowfront.

"You know," he says, "I meant what I said in there. If I could get a job in the States that would take care of my family, I'd be back there right now. I would, no kidding." And carrying the bread in one hand and waving with the other, he turns toward his bus, the only American on the block.

Melina Mercouri

Continued from page 7W

where a sister Socialist government apparently has promised to lend Greece the Venus de Milo. "She traveled to Japan. I'm sure she'd like to see Greece, and Greeks who can't afford to travel to Paris want to see her." Mercouri says. Greece, she continues, has no claim for return of the Venus or the Winged Victory of Samothrace, the two glories of the Louvre's collection of Greek antiquities.

Mercouri's mission, as she conceives it, is to enliven Greek culture for Greeks — including archaeology. "You dig anywhere in Greece, and likely as not you'll find a miracle," she says, adding: "But archaeology is in conflict with our people." Inadequate compensation for treasures reported to the authorities and long delays while officials hold up construction at ancient sites are two abuses she wants to correct.

Bringing home, even temporarily, outstanding pieces of Greece's heritage is part of her drive to enliven Greek culture for Greeks. "It's the main, perhaps the only permanent, thing

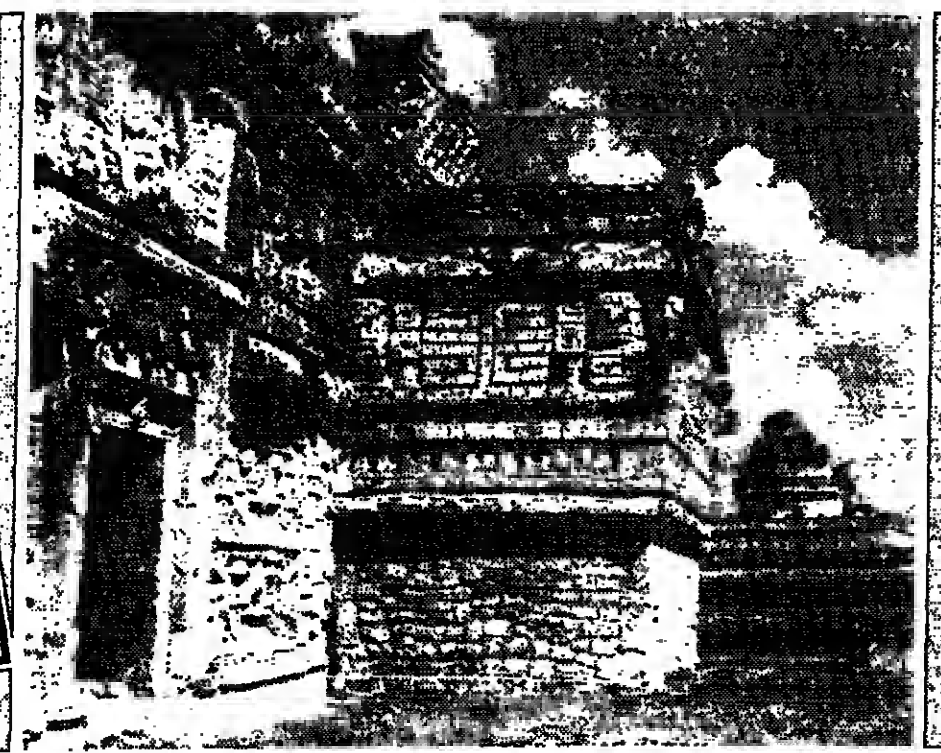
we have in this country," she says. She is also determined to decentralize cultural facilities. "The provincial libraries are horrid, dark and cold places with a few damp books," she says. She is confident her budget will be doubled: "I've been raising money since the resistance, so I'm not going to stop now."

The resistance was political opposition to the junta of colonels who ruled Greece from 1967 to 1975. Mercouri was in exile, often in the United States, using her stardom to criticize the Athens regime. Most of her fellow ministers were caught in Greece and tortured. Under the center-rightist government that followed, Mercouri became a member of parliament for PASOK, the Socialist party, representing a working-class district in Piraeus, the port of Athens. With 40 percent of Greece's population piling into Athens, the city is raged with shantytowns packed with people and devoid of electricity, sewerage or most other amenities. Mercouri's documentary film about them was banned from Greece's state-run television by the rightist government.

"After being blacklisted for so much of my recent life, I can't get over being in the light," she says, glancing at the sky outside her top-floor office. Chauffeured to work in an official limousine, she still drives her own open-top jeep to visit constituents in Piraeus, where she remains a symbol of generosity and concern. She tries to infuse the same spirit into the Ministry of Culture, a sprawling bureaucracy that she complains "has no backbone." The ministry was created by the colonels. "They wanted a watchdog ministry, so they could be sure nothing would happen."

Her aim is the opposite: "I can say things that other ministers can't because culture covers so many issues." Already, she has received invitations to visit 18 countries, and she will go to Mexico in June for the first international conference of culture ministers. "Greece is always being described as the 'cradle' of western civilization, and it's time we outgrew the cradle, making our cultural heritage more relevant to Greeks today and to the rest of the world."

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Argentine Finance Company in Liquidation

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's biggest finance company has been put into liquidation, the Argentine central bank announced Friday. The bank said that the existing deposits of the company, Rio Parana Compania Financiera, would be guaranteed as would any new deposits that might be made.

Rio Parana had deposits of 1,125 billion pesos (\$112 million) on December 31, nearly twice as much as its nearest rival, Azopardo. The central bank intervened in Rio Parana's operations last Friday because of irregularities in the company's administration that occurred before Argentina's military occupation of the Falkland Islands. Sources said there had been a run on Rio Parana's deposits since the intervention.

Major Swiss Banks Set Up Gold Brokerage

ZURICH — The three Zurich gold pool banks — Union Bank of Switzerland, Swiss Bank Corp. and Credit Suisse — announced Friday they will set up a precious metals brokerage company.

Establishment of the Premex brokerage house is intended to expand precious metals trading in Switzerland and strengthen the position of the Zurich gold pool, a joint communiqué said.

Premex will serve as an intermediary for transactions in professional trading and will begin operations in the next few months, it said. It will not do any transactions on its own account.

Ashland Blames Loss on 'Near Chaos'

ASHLAND, Ky. — Ashland Oil said Friday its \$11.6-million loss for the second quarter, which ended March 31, resulted from "near chaotic conditions" in the crude oil and petroleum products markets.

It said U.S. petroleum product prices declined during the quarter at a faster rate than crude oil prices. It said its coal operation recorded a second quarter loss because of high inventories and cold weather.

Ashland said it expects improvement in the financial results for its petroleum division in the fiscal third quarter.

Broken Hill Scraps Aluminum Smelter Plan

MELBOURNE — The proposed \$550-million Australian-dollar (\$580-million) aluminum smelter project at Lithium, New South Wales, will be scrapped, Broken Hill Proprietary announced Friday.

It said it had found it impossible to reorganize an acceptable joint-venture arrangement to construct and operate the smelter. The project ran into problems almost a year ago when BHP announced that Amx's Alumax affiliate was withdrawing.

Toray, Elf to Make Carbon-Fiber in France

TOKYO — Toray Industries said Friday it has agreed to set up a joint venture company in France with Elf Aquitaine to make and sell carbon-fiber in the EEC.

The venture, 65 percent owned by Elf and 35 percent by Toray, with an as yet undecided capital, initially will produce 330 tons of fiber a year near Paris, doubling to 660 tons later.

Otis Elevator, Chinese in Joint Venture

HONG KONG — Otis Elevator has initiated a multi-million dollar joint venture with the Chinese elevator manufacturer Tientsin Lift Co., François Jaulin, Otis president, said Friday.

Mr. Jaulin estimated the initial investment would be several million dollars but declined to specify the sum as the application is still before China's newly formed Foreign Investment Review Board.

Otis will hold 33 percent of the shares of the new company, China Tientsin Lift, with the remaining portion being held by Tientsin Lift.

Shell Canada, Nova Call Off Joint Plans

TORONTO — Shell Canada and Nova, an Alberta Corporation, have agreed to terminate arrangements for joint ownership of various petrochemical projects planned and under construction in Alberta.

Nova senior vice-president Dianne Hall said Thursday there were several major items on which the two companies could not agree. She would not elaborate on what points gave the two companies difficulty.

Shell Oil Operations, a Nova unit, will not continue its 40 percent participation in a synthetic crude oil refinery, slated to be in production by 1984, at Scotford, Alberta. Shell will take full control of the plant.

Sony Eveready Develops New Tiny Battery

TOKYO — Sony Eveready, a subsidiary equally owned by Sony and Union Carbide, said Friday it has developed the world's smallest silver-oxide battery. The battery, to be used for electronic watches, desk-top calculators and hearing aids, is 5.8 millimeters in diameter and from 1.6 to 2.1 mm thick, compared with the previous record of 6.8 mm in diameter, it said.

Comparing Economies

OECD Makes Apples Equal Oranges

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
LONDON — A new survey showing that the United States had the highest living standards among 15 industrial countries in 1980 takes a fresh approach to the problem of comparing economies with different currencies and price structures.

For the study, released earlier this month, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development used a method that adjusts economic activity in individual countries by using an index known as "purchasing-power parities." The index is based on the actual cost in each country of a representative group of 1,300 goods.

The new method compares what per-capita gross domestic product can actually buy in each country — for example, how many pairs of shoes and how many color television sets.

This provides us with more meaningful comparisons between countries," said Peter Hill, head of the 24-nation organization's statistics division. This represents a quantum leap forward from the use of exchange rates to make comparisons.

In the past, most efforts to compare economies relied on merely expressing the GDP of various countries in terms of one currency. That method is less accurate, according to the Paris-based OECD, because currency-exchange rates do not perfectly reflect the costs of living in a

country. For instance, if the Japanese yen falls 10 percent against the U.S. dollar, that does not mean the Japanese can buy 10 percent less than before.

Foreign-exchange rates reflect currency traders' expectations of how much demand there will be for each currency in the future, not just what each currency can buy now.

To represent living standards, the study uses per-capita GDP. In 1980, that amounted to \$11,364 in the United States, \$1,542 above the level for the second-ranking country, Luxembourg. The study did not include Sweden, which also has a high standard of living.

As for prices, the purchasing-power parities represent an attempt to compare the price of a group of goods weighted according to what the economy is producing. In that sense, the OECD measure resembles the "deflator" used by the United States to adjust gross national product for inflation. Unlike the U.S. consumer price index, the purchasing-power measure includes items not normally bought by households.

Using purchasing-power parities based on 1980 prices and current exchange rates, only West Germany and the Netherlands had higher price levels than the United States. Prices in Britain and France, for example, were 8 and 10 percent below U.S. levels, respectively.

Following the United States

1980 GDP Per Capita



Prices, % of U.S. Level



and Luxembourg in GDP per capita were West Germany, \$9,428; Denmark, \$9,087; France, \$9,040; Belgium, \$8,724; Netherlands, \$8,614; Japan, \$8,467; Austria, \$8,372; Britain, \$7,629; Italy, \$7,202; Spain, \$5,840; Ireland, \$5,066; Greece, \$4,683; and Portugal, \$3,684.

Here are the price levels, expressed as a percentage of the U.S. level: West Germany, 106; the Netherlands, 106; Denmark, 98; Japan, 96; Britain, 92; Austria, 92; France, 90; Belgium, 78; Luxembourg, 74; Ireland, 71; Spain, 65; Italy, 62; Greece, 60; and Portugal, 46.

U.S. Consumer Prices Show Biggest Decline Since 1953

WASHINGTON — U.S. consumer prices fell 0.3 percent in March, the first decline since 1965 and the largest since 1953, the government reported Friday.

At an annual rate, the March decline works out to 3.3 percent, the Labor Department said.

For 1982's first three months, prices rose at an annual rate of 1 percent, the smallest quarterly increase since 1965, after rising at a rate of 5.4 percent in last year's final quarter.

The sizable decline was unexpected; analysts generally predicted a slight rise, on the order of the increases of 0.3 percent in January and 0.2 percent in February.

The White House immediately took credit for the progress on consumer-price inflation, which was 13.3 percent in 1979, 12.4 percent in 1980 and 8.9 percent last year.

Larry Speakes, the deputy press secretary, said the reduction is due to "an economic policy that has cut the rate of spending, our support of a stable monetary policy and our policy of intergovernmental in the marketplace."

White House spokesmen up to now have not emphasized President Reagan's support of the Federal Reserve's tight money policy — a policy that many economists say is largely to blame for high interest rates and a severe recession.

One of the leading analysts of price data, Donald Ratajczak of Georgia State University, agreed that the report is a sign the president's anti-inflation policy is working. "Give the administration credit," Mr. Ratajczak said. "We'll see when the unemployment figures come out. The unemployment rate for March was 9 percent, equal to the post-World War II high."

The Georgia State economist said the fall in the consumer price index probably would be only a "one-month phenomenon." He predicted that prices will rise at an annual rate of 5 percent in the second half of the year.

At a meeting of the congressional Joint Economic Committee Friday, the president's top economic adviser, Murray Weidenbaum, predicted that consumer prices will rise 6 percent or less this year, lower than the previous official Reagan administration forecast of 7.3 percent.

"Inflation, the cruellest tax of all, is coming under control," Mr. Weidenbaum said.

The seasonally adjusted March price decline was led by a 1-percent drop in the cost of transportation; gasoline prices fell 4 percent and were down 8.7 percent from a year before. Food and housing costs each dropped 0.3 percent, while interest rates on mortgages fell 1.3 percent.

Medical care and miscellaneous prices, however, rose 1 percent in the month. Entertainment costs climbed 0.5 percent and clothing 0.4 percent.

The recession was not the chief cause of the overall price decline, Mr. Ratajczak of Georgia State said, followed by the decline in mortgage interest rates. He said the third most influential factor was a drop in home prices, which could be ascribed to the recession.

March's decline was the biggest since a 0.4-percent fall in November, 1953, the department said. Since then, prices have fallen as much as 0.3 percent in a month only twice, both times in 1954.

On an unadjusted basis, the consumer price index stood at 283.4 percent of the 1967 level, up 6.8 percent from a year earlier.

At the wholesale level as well, prices have been falling. The Labor Department's producer price index fell a seasonally adjusted 0.1 percent.



Murray Weidenbaum

percent in both February and March, marking the first time since 1976 that those costs have declined two months in a row.

For recipients of Social Security benefits, the latest price figures mean a cost-of-living increase of 7.4 percent July 1, the government said. The increase is based on the 12-month change in the consumer price index.

The automatic Social Security rise, less than last year's 11.2 percent, will raise the average monthly payment for a retired worker to about \$406 from \$379.

U.K. Prices Up 0.9% for March

LONDON — Retail prices in Britain rose 0.9 percent in March, a 10.4 percent annual rate, and the lowest level since May, 1979, when Margaret Thatcher became prime minister.

Government figures released Friday were in line with her forecast Thursday that inflation would fall to below 10 percent before the end of the year. The annual rate in February, 1982, was 11 percent.

The fifth decline in retail prices in the past six months brought the inflation rate to less than half the peak level of 21.9 percent in May, 1980. When the Thatcher government took office, the annual rate was 10.3 percent.

Institutional Buying Fuels NYSE Price Gain

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher Friday as institutions unloaded their cash into the market in the belief the worst of the recession is over. Trading was extremely heavy.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 9.04 points at 862.16. The Dow had slipped 9.70 points Thursday for its largest gain since April 1.

Advances led declines 1040-450, and NYSE volume swelled to about 72 million shares from the 64.47 million traded Thursday.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the nation's money supply, M-1, fell by \$1.9 billion to \$452.5 billion for the week ended April 14.

Stock analysts said investors who had been building their liquidity waiting for stock prices to decline during the market's rout earlier this year have started moving in.

Analysts said the market was still reacting to OPEC's announcement Wednesday that oil production has fallen below the official ceiling.

Salomon Brothers chief economist Henry Kaufman warned Friday that lack of strong financial support for an economic recovery along with Treasury borrowing needs will push long-term interest rates back to their 1981 peaks.

Many analysts believe, however, that the Fed probably will not tighten credit because the economy remains weak, unemployment is rising and the inflation rate is low.

General Motors, faced with growing worker outrage, has backed away from a plan to sweeten its bonus program for top executives.

The capitulation late Thursday was a victory for the United Auto Workers union, whose leaders had been meeting daily with GM executives since news of the new bonus plan surfaced earlier this week.

The bonus plan and other changes to benefit GM's 6,000 highest-ranking executives were disclosed just hours after the company and union had signed a new labor agreement that extracted financial concessions from hourly workers. GM workers had ratified the new pact by a narrow 52-percent margin.

UAW President Douglas Fraser said that the union made specific threats of retaliatory action that apparently prompted GM to give in. Mr. Fraser said that if GM had not given in, it would have been "nearly impossible" to negotiate plant-by-plant contracts on work rules that GM considers crucial.

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Douglas Fraser

Tin Dealers Say Mystery Group Moves Unlikely

By David Axzell

LONDON — A return to the tin market of the mystery group that operated a large-scale price support operation for eight months, beginning last July, is unlikely, according to London Metal Exchange dealers and International Tin Council delegates.

The ITC buffer stock manager has so far bought at least 33,000 tons out of his purchasing capacity of 42,000, partly in Penang but mostly on the LME, the sources said this week.

He has bought tin mainly for three months delivery and most of the current 42,000 tons of LME stocks will be held by the buffer stock by around the end of July.

His task of supporting prices, which remain near the 29.15-rings-per-kilogram floor of the ITC price range at 29.41 rings (\$12.59), would obviously be made easier if the mystery group resumed buying, the sources said.

The mystery group's incentive to return to the market has diminished now that the manager has sizable tin holdings and would become a net seller if prices moved above 34.98 rings into the upper sector of the price range, the sources said.

Meanwhile the concern of most producers in improving cooperation with consumers, despite their dissatisfaction with the lack of upward price range revisions, has been demonstrated by their attempts to persuade consumers to join the sixth International Tin Agreement.

Because the United States has decided not to participate, the signatures of Eastern bloc countries are needed to bring the agreement provisionally into effect on July 1.

Some producers have said they would be forced to consider forming a cartel in the absence of an effective international tin agreement, but consumers doubt whether any such action could be coordinated in view of some countries' heavy dependence on tin export earnings, the sources said.

ITC estimates show surplus tin has been accumulating over the past 2½ years to at least 44,000 tons.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Jacqueline Richardson has joined Lloyd's of London Press to develop the company's shipping consultancy activities. She will head a new subsidiary, SEA Group (Shipping Economics Advisory Group). Miss Richardson was formerly with Panoscan-Anco.

R.O.R. Seven, the French subsidiary of Rubery Owen-Rockwell Ltd. has announced the appointment of Gerard Leroux as their director of operations. Mr. Leroux was previously with Fruehauf France.

Gerald G. Probst, president of Sperry, has been named to the additional post of chief executive officer. He is to become chairman at the retirement of J. Paul Lyet, scheduled for June 1.

National Commercial Bank of Saudi Arabia has named J.J. Graffey-Smith London representative, succeeding W. Scott Perry, who resigned. Mr. Graffey-Smith recently completed five years as resident director in Saudi Arabia for the Allied Medical Group.

Bankers Trust has assigned to London John C. Mowinkel, a vice president, currently local manager of the bank's world corporate department in Italy. In London, he will be responsible for business with Scandinavian multinational corporations. Robert M. Stebbins, also a vice president, succeeds Mr. Mowinkel in Milan.

General Foods has appointed John M. Keenan, formerly director of international development, as president of General Foods Europe. He is replacing Ervin R. Shames, who was recently named executive vice president.

Henri J.G. Chalhoub, chairman and chief executive of Mepa Group Holding, has announced the appointment of Ronald J. Cleland as executive vice president. Mr. Cleland is a former vice president of F. Harcourt as legal vice president, and of Edward J. Pappas as technical vice president.

Honda Agrees Not to Hinder UAW Activities at New Plant

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
WASHINGTON — Honda, the first Japanese company scheduled to open an auto manufacturing plant in the United States, will no longer resist organizing efforts by the United Automobile Workers.

The decision, which a Honda representative described as "the beginning of a new era of cooperation," came after a UAW threat of a campaign to encourage Americans in boycott Honda motorcycles and cars.

A Honda spokesman said Thursday that "the dispute is over and this should be the beginning of a new era of cooperation." He declined to discuss details of the agreement. UAW officials did not return several phone calls.

The company, which exports heavily to the United States, is building an auto assembly plant adjacent to its existing motorcycle plant at Marysville, Ohio. When auto production begins early next year, Honda will employ more than 2,500 workers. The motorcycle plant now employs about 400 workers.

Both Honda and Nissan, which is planning a light-truck manufacturing facility at Smyrna, Tenn., have waged a long struggle against UAW representation. Volkswagen of America, owned by the West German auto maker, accepted the UAW when it began production near Harrisburg, Pa., in the mid-1970s.

While the Japanese companies have never explained publicly their opposition to the union, industry sources said the Japanese did not want to be forced into UAW wage patterns that the Japanese regard as excessively high.

The UAW has recently signed agreements with General Motors and Ford scaling back wage increases and other benefits with the announced intention of making the U.S. industry more cost-competitive with Japanese manufacturers.

The union's flexibility as demonstrated in the new contracts may have contributed to the willingness of Honda officials to reconsider their stand.

The Honda agreement could lead to further pressure on Nissan to recognize the UAW as bargaining agent at its Tennessee plant, and it is expected to hold to a minimum any wage discrepancy between Japanese-owned vehicle makers in the United States and their domestic competitors.

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COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain				Beatrice Foods			
Amalgamated Metal				4th Quar.			
Year	1981	1980		Revenue	1982	1981	
Revenue	1,410	1,510		2,220	2,220	2,220	
Profits	293	579		74.0	74.0	74.0	
Per Share	0.224	0.406		0.71	0.71	0.68	
Canada				Year			
Consolidated-Bathurst				Revenue	1982	1981	
1st Quar.	1982	1981		Revenue	9,020	8,770	
Revenue	178	172		Profits	390.1	364.2	
Profits	17	35		Per Share	3.30	2.94	
Per Share	0.75	1.13		Commonwealth Edison			
Gulf Canada				1st Quar.	1982	1981	
1st Quar.	1982	1981		Revenue <td>1,020</td> <td>918.4</td> <td></td>	1,020	918.4	
Revenue	1,246	1,070		Profits	102.9	53.2	
Profits	249	92		Per Share	0.80	0.49	
Per Share	0.15	0.40		Emhart			
Imperial Oil				1st Quar.	1982	1981	
1st Quar.	1982	1981		Revenue <td>449.00</td> <td>423.6</td> <td></td>	449.00	423.6	
Revenue	2,006	1,820		Profits	20.1	45.5	
Profits	29	156		Per Share	1.65	0.53	
Per Share	0.58	0.93		General Signal			
Sheriff Gordon				1st Quar.	1982	1981	
1st Quar.	1982	1981		Revenue <td>443.9</td> <td>421.6</td> <td></td>	443.9	421.6	
Revenue	78.9	80.3		Profits	29.45	28.70	
Profits	0.51	1.30		Per Share	1.06	1.05	
Texascons				Ingersoll-Rand			
1st Quar.	1982	1981		1st Quar.	1982	1981	
Revenue	1,205	1,101		Revenue <td>781.7</td> <td>701.3</td> <td></td>	781.7	701.3	
Profits	64	91.5		Profits	34.8	37.1	
Per Share	0.51	0.71		Per Share	1.49	1.84	
Philippines				McDonnell Douglas			
San Miguel				1st Quar.	1982	1981	
Year	1981	1980		Revenue <td>1,710</td> <td>1,620</td> <td></td>	1,710	1,620	
Revenue	5,330	5,080		Profits	48.5	41.3	
Profits	283.90	363.5		Per Share	1.23	1.03	
Per Share	2.68	3.44		Olin			
United States				1st Quar.	1982	1981	
Amax				Revenue <td>449.67</td> <td>521.70</td> <td></td>	449.67	521.70	
1st Quar.	1982	1981		Profits <td>21.97</td> <td>28.45</td> <td></td>	21.97	28.45	
Revenue	736.2	761.4		Per Share	0.93	1.18	
Profits	108.530	70.1		Revlon			
Per Share	1.24	0.84		1st Quar.	1982	1981	
American Brands				Revenue <td>557.0</td> <td>549.9</td> <td></td>	557.0	549.9	
1st Quar.	1982	1981		Profits <td>28.0</td> <td>43.7</td> <td></td>	28.0	43.7	
Revenue	1,700	1,720		Per Share	0.63	1.02	
Profits	94.7	113.4		Schering-Plough			
Per Share	1.53	1.98		1st Quar.	1982	1981	
Ashland Oil				Revenue <td>493.1</td> <td>507.1</td> <td></td>	493.1	507.1	
1st Quar.	1982	1981		Profits <td>58.3</td> <td>68.4</td> <td></td>	58.3	68.4	
Revenue	2,300	2,400		Per Share	1.08	1.27	
Profits	109.11	103.3		SmithKline Beckman			
Per Share	0.65	0.57		1st Quar.	1982	1981	
Correction				Revenue <td>711.4</td> <td>638.2</td> <td></td>	711.4	638.2	
Due to a wire-service error, Delta				Profits <td>111.03</td> <td>108.24</td> <td></td>	111.03	108.24	
finances earnings published in				Per Share <td>1.27</td> <td>1.26</td> <td></td>	1.27	1.26	
the 12 editions were incorrectly				1981 results restated to reflect merger of			
ranked 1st quarter. The company				Beckman Instruments with SmithKline			
reporting 3rd quarter results.				Corp.			
				Standard Oil of Indiana			
				1st Quar.	1982	1981	
				Revenue <td>7,200</td> <td>7,900</td> <td></td>	7,200	7,900	
				Profits <td>470.00</td> <td>377.00</td> <td></td>	470.00	377.00	
				Per Share <td>1.66</td> <td>1.29</td> <td></td>	1.66	1.29	
				Texaco			
				1st Quar.	1982	1981	
				Revenue <td>13,000</td> <td>15,500</td> <td></td>	13,000	15,500	
				Profits <td>367.0</td> <td>458.0</td> <td></td>	367.0	458.0	
				Per Share <td>1.41</td> <td>2.45</td> <td></td>	1.41	2.45	
				Trans World			
				1st Quar.	1982	1981	
				Revenue <td>1,090</td> <td>1,150</td> <td></td>	1,090	1,150	
				Net Loss <td>102.09</td> <td>57.80</td> <td></td>	102.09	57.80	

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

April 23, 1982		Eurocurrency		Interest Rates	
1M	3M	6M	9M	12M	15M
1.14	1.15	1.16	1.17	1.18	1.19
2.14	2.15	2.16	2.17	2.18	2.19
3.14	3.15	3.16	3.17	3.18	3.19
4.14	4.15	4.16	4.17	4.18	4.19
5.14	5.15	5.16	5.17	5.18	5.19
6.14	6.15	6.16	6.17	6.18	6.19
7.14	7.15	7.16	7.17	7.18	7.19
8.14	8.15	8.16	8.17	8.18	8.19
9.14	9.15	9.16	9.17	9.18	9.19
10.14	10.15	10.16	10.17	10.18	10.19
11.14	11.15	11.16	11.17	11.18	11.19
12.14	12.15	12.16	12.17	12.18	12.19

European Gold Markets

April 23, 1982		European Gold Markets	
Gold	Silver	Gold	Silver
1.14	1.15	1.16	1.17
2.14	2.15	2.16	2.17
3.14	3.15	3.16	3.17
4.14	4.15	4.16	4.17
5.14	5.15	5.16	5.17
6.14	6.15	6.16	6.17
7.14	7.15	7.16	7.17
8.14	8.15	8.16	8.17
9.14	9.15	9.16	9.17
10.14	10.15	10.16	10.17
11.14	11.15	11.16	11.17
12.14	12.15	12.16	12.17

London Metals Market

April 23, 1982		London Metals Market	
Gold	Silver	Gold	Silver
1.14	1.15	1.16	1.17
2.14	2.15	2.16	2.17
3.14	3.15	3.16	3.17
4.14	4.15	4.16	4.17
5.14	5.15	5.16	5.17
6.14	6.15	6.16	6.17
7.14	7.15	7.16	7.17
8.14	8.15	8.16	8.17
9.14	9.15	9.16	9.17
10.14	10.15	10.16	10.17
11.14	11.15	11.16	11.17
12.14	12.15	12.16	12.17

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 23		NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 23	
Stock	Price	Stock	Price
1.14	1.15	1.16	1.17
2.14	2.15	2.16	2.17
3.14	3.15	3.16	3.17
4.14	4.15	4.16	4.17
5.14	5.15	5.16	5.17
6.14	6.15	6.16	6.17
7.14	7.15	7.16	7.17
8.14	8.15	8.16	8.17
9.14	9.15	9.16	9.17
10.14	10.15	10.16	10.17
11.14	11.15	11.16	11.17
12.14	12.15	12.16	12.17

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC BIDDING

BID FOR SHARES OF COMPANIA MINERA TAMAYA S.A. (TAMAYA MINING CO.)

Corporación de Fomento de la Producción (Development and Production Corporation) not being subject to the prescriptions specified in Law N°18045 and according to the faculties indicated in D.L. 1068, hereby invites national and international investors interested in presenting offers for the purchase of 69,644,117 shares which represent 99.49% of the Capital Stock of Compañía Minera Tamaya S.A. (Tamaya Mining Co.) whose business is the production of copper concentrates and ore concentrates of gold, metallic mercury and silver.

Reference terms and other information is available prior payment of \$3,000.- (chilean currency) in Moneda 921, office 822.

The bids should be sent in duplicate, and in sealed envelope addressed to Vicepresidente Ejecutivo de CORFO, Moneda 921, oficina 825 on May 19, 1982 at 11:00 A.M.

The bids will be opened in front of the interested parties and before the Secretary General of CORFO, who will bear witness.

CORFO reserves itself the right to accept the bids that believes are more convenient or reject all of them without further comments.

EXECUTIVE VICEPRESIDENT
CORPORACION DE FOMENTO, CHILE

London Commodities

April 23, 1982		London Commodities	
Gold	Silver	Gold	Silver
1.14	1.15	1.16	1.17
2.14	2.15	2.16	2.17
3.14	3.15	3.16	3.17
4.14	4.15	4.16	4.17
5.14	5.15	5.16	5.17
6.14	6.15	6.16	6.17
7.14	7.15	7.16	7.17
8.14	8.15	8.16	8.17
9.14	9.15	9.16	9.17
10.14	10.15	10.16	10.17
11.14	11.15	11.16	11.17
12.14	12.15	12.16	12.17

Paris Commodities

April 23, 1982		Paris Commodities	
Gold	Silver	Gold	Silver
1.14	1.15	1.16	1.17
2.14	2.15	2.16	2.17
3.14	3.15	3.16	3.17
4.14	4.15	4.16	4.17
5.14	5.15	5.16	5.17
6.14	6.15	6.16	6.17
7.14	7.15	7.16	7.17
8.14	8.15	8.16	8.17
9.14	9.15	9.16	9.17
10.14	10.15	10.16	10.17
11.14	11.15	11.16	11.17
12.14	12.15	12.16	12.17

Dividends

April 23, 1982		Dividends	
Company	Dividend	Company	Dividend
1.14	1.15	1.16	1.17
2.14	2.15	2.16	2.17
3.14	3.15	3.16	3.17
4.14	4.15	4.16	4.17
5.14	5.15	5.16	5.17
6.14	6.15	6.16	6.17
7.14	7.15	7.16	7.17
8.14	8.15	8.16	8.17
9.14	9.15	9.16	9.17
10.14	10.15	10.16	10.17
11.14	11.15	11.16	11.17
12.14	12.15	12.16	12.17

Chicago Futures

April 23, 1982		Chicago Futures	
Stock	Price	Stock	Price
1.14	1.15	1.16	1.17
2.14	2.15	2.16	2.17
3.14	3.15	3.16	3.17
4.14	4.15	4.16	4.17
5.14	5.15	5.16	5.17
6.14	6.15	6.16	6.17
7.14	7.15	7.16	7.17
8.14	8.15	8.16	8.17
9.14	9.15	9.16	9.17
10.14	10.15	10.16	10.17
11.14	11.15	11.16	11.17
12.14	12.15	12.16	12.17

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES		U.S. COMMODITY PRICES	
Stock	Price	Stock	Price
1.14	1.15	1.16	1.17
2.14	2.15	2.16	2.17
3.14	3.15	3.16	3.17
4.14	4.15	4.16	4.17
5.14	5.15	5.16	5.17
6.14	6.15	6.16	6.17
7.14	7.15	7.16	7.17
8.14	8.15	8.16	8.17
9.14	9.15	9.16	9.17
10.14	10.15	10.16	10.17
11.14	11.15	11.16	11.17
12.14	12.15	12.16	12.17

New York Futures

April 23, 1982		New York Futures	
Stock	Price	Stock	Price
1.14	1.15	1.16	1.17
2.14	2.15	2.16	2.17
3.14	3.15	3.16	3.17
4.14	4.15	4.16	4.17
5.14	5.15	5.16	5.17
6.14	6.15	6.16	6.17
7.14	7.15	7.16	7.17
8.14	8.15	8.16	8.17
9.14	9.15	9.16	9.17
10.14	10.15	10.16	10.17
11.14	11.15	11.16	11.17
12.14	12.15	12.16	12.17

Cash Prices

April 23, 1982		Cash Prices	
Stock	Price	Stock	Price
1.14	1.15	1.16	1.17
2.14	2.15	2.16	2.17
3.14	3.15	3.16	3.17
4.14	4.15	4.16	4.17
5.14	5.15	5.16	5.17
6.14	6.15	6.16	6.17
7.14	7.15	7.16	7.17
8.14	8.15	8.16	8.17
9.14	9.15	9.16	9.17
10.14	10.15	10.16	10.17
11.14	11.15	11.16	11.17
12.14	12.15	12.16	12.17

Commodity Indexes

April 23, 1982		Commodity Indexes	
Stock	Price	Stock	Price
1.14	1.15	1.16	1.17
2.14	2.15	2.16	2.17
3.14	3.15	3.16	3.17
4.14	4.15	4.16	4.17
5.14	5.15	5.16	5.17
6.14	6.15	6.16	6.17
7.14	7.15	7.16	7.17
8.14	8.15	8.16	8.17
9.14	9.15	9.16	9.17
10.14	10.15	10.16	10.17
11.14	11.15	11.16	11.17
12.14	12.15	12.16	12.17

Selected Over-the-Counter

April 23, 1982		Selected Over-the-Counter	
Stock	Price	Stock	Price
1.14	1.15	1.16	1.17
2.14	2.15	2.16	2.17
3.14	3.15	3.16	3.17
4.14	4.15	4.16	4.17
5.14	5.15	5.16	5.17
6.14	6.15	6.16	6.17
7.14	7.15	7.16	7.17
8.14	8.15	8.16	8.17
9.14	9.15	9.16	9.17
10.14	10.15	10.16	10.17
11.14	11.15	11.16	11.17
12.14	12.15	12.16	12.17

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Nomura International Limited is the principal overseas subsidiary of Nomura Securities, Japan's leading financial institution.

Eurobond New Issue Sales

With the rapid expansion in our eurobond new issue activity, we now seek self-motivated candidates, aged 25-30, to join our team of sales executives to further develop and operate the marketing of eurobond new issues to a wide range of international investors.

Candidates should have at least 2/3 years experience in this field and be proficient in a second European language. Some overseas travel is envisaged.

The initial salary, which is negotiable, will reflect the importance of this appointment.

Please send a full curriculum vitae to: Keith Cuthbertson, Personnel Manager, Nomura International Limited, 3 Gracechurch Street, London EC3V 0AD.

NOMURA

Friday's New Highs and Lows

Friday's New Highs and Lows		Friday's New Highs and Lows	
Stock	Price	Stock	Price
1.14	1.15	1.16	1.17
2.14	2.15	2.16	2.17
3.14	3.15	3.16	3.17
4.14	4.15	4.16	4.17
5.14	5.15	5.16	5.17
6.14	6.15	6.16	6.17
7.14	7.15	7.16	7.17
8.14	8.15	8.16	8.17
9.14	9.15	9.16	9.17
10.14	10.15	10.16	10.17
11.14	11.15	11.16	11.17
12.14	12.15	12.16	12.17

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)		Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)	
Stock	Price	Stock	Price
1.14	1.15	1.16	1.17
2.14	2.15	2.16	2.17
3.14	3.15	3.16	3.17
4.14	4.15	4.16	4.17
5.14	5.15	5.16	5.17
6.14	6.15	6.16	6.17
7.14	7.15	7.16	7.17
8.14	8.15	8.16	8.17
9.14	9.15	9.16	9.17
10.14	10.15	10.16	10.17
11.14	11.15	11.16	11.17
12.14	12.15	12.16	12.17

Values White Weld S.A.

Continu	Lucas	Wynn
Coluca Ltd	Luby	Wynn
Colson Plc	Macys	Wynn
Comdisco	McMillan	Wynn
Con Eds	Metromed	Wynn
Cooper Tr	Mon Power	Wynn
Dayin Power	MontDakU	Wynn
Dicbold		Wynn

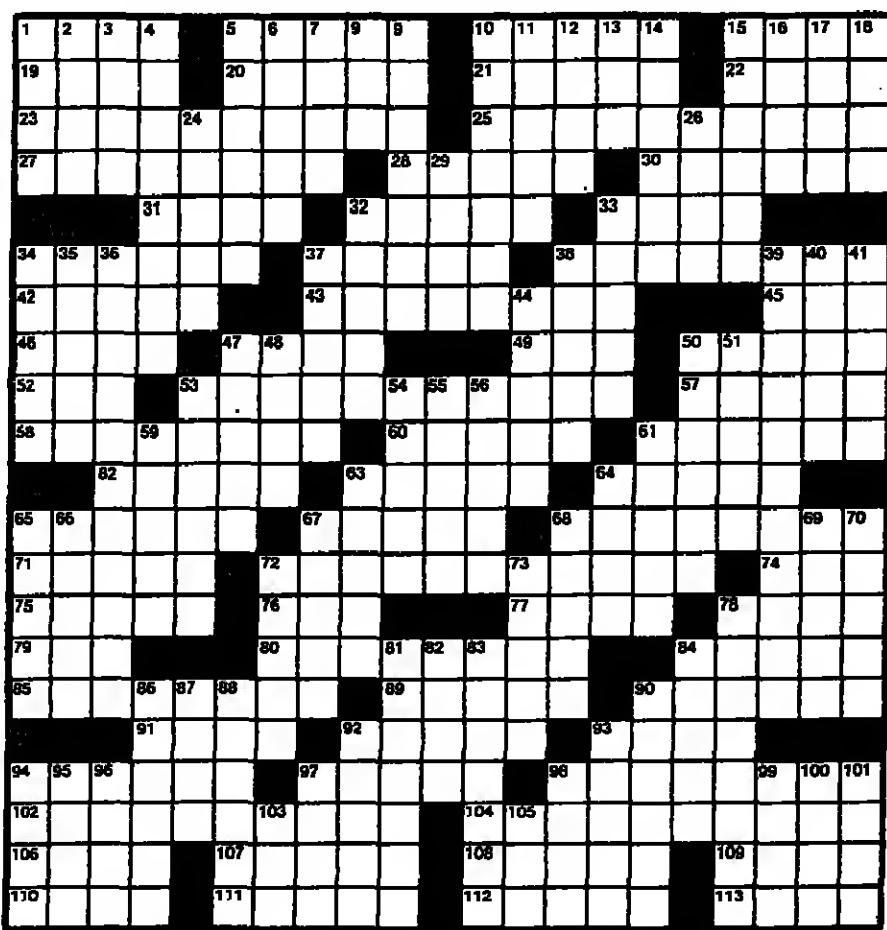
NEW LOWS—15

Amgen	EmoryAF	MBL
Amgen	Envy	MBL
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

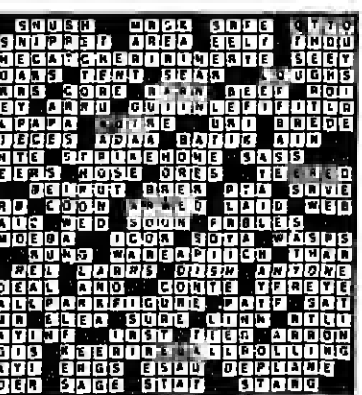
Out-of-Place Words By Jeanette K. Brill



- ACROSS
- 1 — Morgana
 - 5 Impaled but unsaid
 - 10 Potato, for one
 - 15 Having wings
 - 19 Royal city of the Canaanites
 - 20 Supreme
 - 21 Moslem deity
 - 22 Where Hyde once presided
 - 23 Afghan road material?
 - 25 Activity in a post-W.W.I. free city?
 - 27 Rivalled successfully
 - 28 Rubbish
 - 30 Fears
 - 31 Field for Febius
 - 32 Ria
 - 33 Kind of physician
 - 34 Hercules, to
 - 37 Kind of lightning
 - 39 Site of battles of Bull Run
 - 42 Hair styles
 - 43 Get squiffed in
 - 45 River in Wales and England
 - 46 Bellow
 - 47 Season or service
 - 49 Cur
 - 50 Holiday in Napoli
 - 52 Dress (up)
 - 53 Montana cosmologist?
 - 57 Beatles hit
 - 58 Canals, Ellis et al.
 - 60 ——— Make ———

- DOWN
- 1 Shun
 - 2 Saroyan hero
 - 3 Prohibition
 - 4 Flatwater
 - 5 Vlogger's employee
 - 6 ——— ego
 - 8 Pop singer
 - 9 ———
 - 10 ———
 - 11 Crisp woven fabric
 - 12 Mouth of a
 - 13 ———
 - 14 Blush
 - 15 Epic hero
 - 16 Gertrude girl
 - 17 Sere
 - 18 Parts of divs.
 - 24 Nigerian
 - 25 ———
 - 26 "But thou ———"
 - 27 ———
 - 28 Ture
 - 29 Cole Porter's "Men"
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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALABAMA	68	54	MISSISSIPPI	72	58
ALASKA	68	48	MINNESOTA	68	54
ARIZONA	78	58	MISSOURI	68	54
ARKANSAS	68	54	MONTANA	68	54
CALIFORNIA	78	64	NEBRASKA	68	54
COLORADO	68	54	NEVADA	78	64
CONNECTICUT	68	54	NEW HAMPSHIRE	68	54
DELAWARE	68	54	NEW JERSEY	68	54
FLORIDA	78	64	NEW MEXICO	68	54
GEORGIA	68	54	NEW YORK	68	54
ILLINOIS	68	54	NORTH CAROLINA	68	54
INDIANA	68	54	NORTH DAKOTA	68	54
IOWA	68	54	OHIO	68	54
KANSAS	68	54	OKLAHOMA	68	54
KENTUCKY	68	54	OREGON	68	54
LOUISIANA	68	54	PENNSYLVANIA	68	54
MAINE	68	54	RHODE ISLAND	68	54
MARYLAND	68	54	SOUTH CAROLINA	68	54
MASSACHUSETTS	68	54	SOUTH DAKOTA	68	54
MICHIGAN	68	54	TENNESSEE	68	54
MINNESOTA	68	54	TEXAS	68	54
MISSISSIPPI	68	54	UTAH	68	54
MISSOURI	68	54	VERMONT	68	54
MONTANA	68	54	VIRGINIA	68	54
NEBRASKA	68	54	WASHINGTON	68	54
NEVADA	78	64	WEST VIRGINIA	68	54
NEW HAMPSHIRE	68	54	WISCONSIN	68	54
NEW JERSEY	68	54	WYOMING	68	54
NEW MEXICO	68	54			
NEW YORK	68	54			
NORTH CAROLINA	68	54			
NORTH DAKOTA	68	54			
OHIO	68	54			
OKLAHOMA	68	54			
OREGON	68	54			
PENNSYLVANIA	68	54			
RHODE ISLAND	68	54			
SOUTH CAROLINA	68	54			
SOUTH DAKOTA	68	54			
TENNESSEE	68	54			
TEXAS	68	54			
UTAH	68	54			
VERMONT	68	54			
VIRGINIA	68	54			
WASHINGTON	68	54			
WEST VIRGINIA	68	54			
WISCONSIN	68	54			
WYOMING	68	54			

BOOKS

BYZANTIUM ENDURES

By Michael Moorcock. 373 pp. \$12.95. Random House, 201 East 50th St., New York 10022.

Reviewed by Paul West

WHEN you open "Byzantium Endures," a bulge forms down the middle of the two-page frontispiece map, all the way from St. Petersburg in the north to Constantinople in the south. A handy fluke, because it's along the time-line of this vertical bulge that Michael Moorcock's anti-hero whizzes up and down, from Kiev in the dead center of the map to Odesa, due south, then up to St. Petersburg, after which he goes to Constantinople, which is old Byzantium. Like mercury in a fine tube, he measures the revolutionary climate in the first decades of our century; a twisted H.M. Stanley looking for the source of Russia's pain.

But he's more than that: self-engrossed and self-serving, he is an accomplished liar and an anti-Semitic Jew whose emotional life is a series of agonized twists. Determined not to be what life has made him, Maxim Arturovitch Pyatinski only becomes more so: for supposedly hygienic reasons his father had him circumcised, and this obsesses "Pyat." In fact, he is nothing but obsession, although some of the things that haunt him are more interesting than remembrance of a prepuce past: his love of aeronautics, for instance, comes bewitchingly through. As a mere boy, he devised a manned flying machine and, partly to impress Emma, his childhood sweetheart, jumped into the Babi Yar ravine, thus attaining premature fame as the Icarus of Kiev.

Usual Traps

If you believe him, that is. A first-person narrative, "Byzantium Endures" has all the usual traps: no corroboration by witnesses, no interventions by an all-knowing authority whose mind is the novel's locus. Moorcock supplies an introduction which explains how Pyat's papers came into his hands, eventually to obsess "him" and drive him "half-mad." There is even a "facsimile page from Pyat's manuscript" to thicken up the illusion, and Moorcock makes a tempting job of the preview, offering the image of old Pyat in London, his final retreat, tipping in favorite pubs with his mysterious mistress, a Mrs. Cornelius, who waits through the book proper like some Cockney angel of mercy, rescuing him from trigger-happy Bolsheviks and spiriting him across the Black Sea in a double cabin aboard the "Rio Cruz."

A game of mirrors is going on here, a game whose rules extend beyond the immediate concerns of "Byzantium Endures." As Moorcock says, Pyat "knew that I had already... 'exploited' (Mrs. Cornelius) in some books," and there are the several Jerry Cornelius novels to prove it, as well as "The Adventures of Una Persson and Catherine Cornelius in the Twentieth Century." And, if you jump ahead to the last page of Moorcock's recent fantasy novel, "The War Hound and the World's Pain" (Timescape, \$12.95) you find a note saying that he is working on an ambitious four-volume novel "Some Reminiscences of Mrs. Cornelius Between the Wars," the first volume of which, "Byzantium Endures," has already appeared.

inheritor of materials. He resists the opportunistic Pyat's demand that he write the life of Mrs. Cornelius but, eventually succumbing to Pyat's spell, ploughs through 11 shoeboxes of papers and ends up with the present text (1900 to 1920) whereas the papers go all the way to 1940, with Pyat in a concentration camp. The reader has to work out whether or not, granted the constraint of editing, the entire novel should have been cast in the mode of the preface, with Pyat given not raw and unmediated, but planted in the living tissue of authorial speculation. I wonder, because Moorcock as himself, or impersonating himself, is a subtler teller than Moorcock impersonating Pyat, who limps and drones and fumbles, enlarging what an expert novelist would have trimmed, and vice versa. If the gain is a greater realism, the loss is in technique; a loss which perhaps the other three volumes will justify.

As it is, some of the book foams along. The disastrous parabola of Pyat's cocaine-heightened private life is undeniably vivid, and it survives the logjams of data allowed in by the putative editor. An odd mix of picaresque, Cartesian diver, and thwarted pilot who flies all the time in his mind's eye. Pyat is someone to remember: convinced he never had the life he deserved; a fake, a snob, a lover of machinery ("the sight of a simple English bicycle" ravishes him), and a misfit who says to Winston Churchill "How are you, you old bugger?" He runs errands for wealthy women and watches the world go to hell while he acquires a special engineering diploma, dallies with homosexuals, invents a death-ray that fails, and ponders "A Thousand Books That Bored the World."

Raspun stalks through these pages while Pyat furches from high to high in white suit, boater, walking with his silver-headed cane into and out of all-uses, leaving only the "liquid steel" of his spine behind him. He stuns along the rim of history and topples off, a man who might have ruled the world (or so he thinks), an H.G. Wells figure who ends up in real Wells-Land, living on a second-hand clothes shop in Notting Hill, surrounded by bits of old bicycle "petrol engines, old spark plugs, electrical bric-a-brac." A new New Machiavelli in a white golfing hat, he has in his day been flogged by a commissar, crashed into the ocean in an obsolete seaplane, and remembered always that Odesa was named for Odysseus. Something gritty and nasty about him keeps him at a slight distance, at exactly the distance where personification thrives; so he easily becomes what he thinks himself — the spirit of the age, an Ancient Mariner who's read Nietzsche.

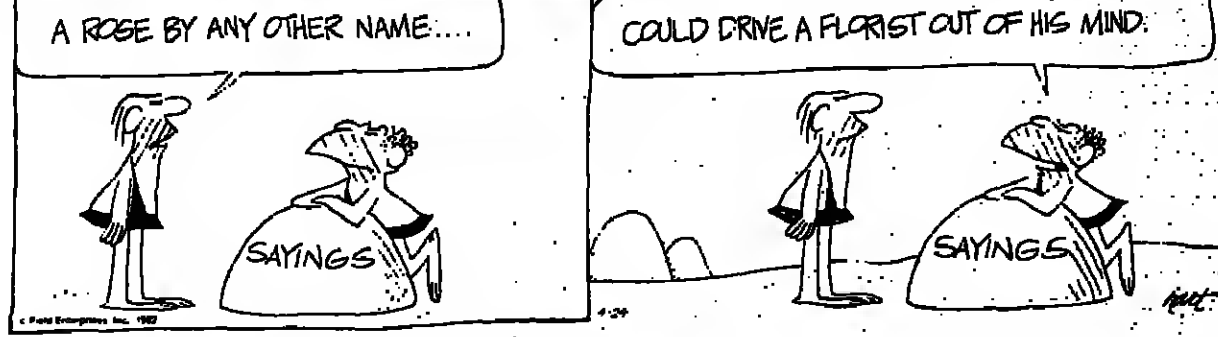
A memorable though greasy creation, he puzzles me only if I try to figure out when he wrote things down. The blurb says "old... during the Russian Revolution," but it all feels as if it set down much later, in the later '30s, perhaps. It will be uncanny to have him presented by yet another first-person narrator: Mrs. Cornelius, to be sure.

Paul West's most recent novel is "The Very Rich Hours of Count von Stauffenberg." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

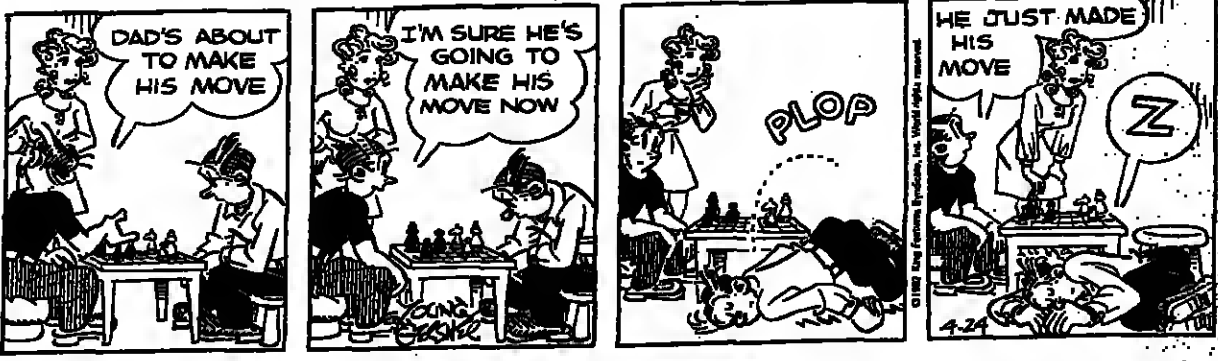
PEANUTS



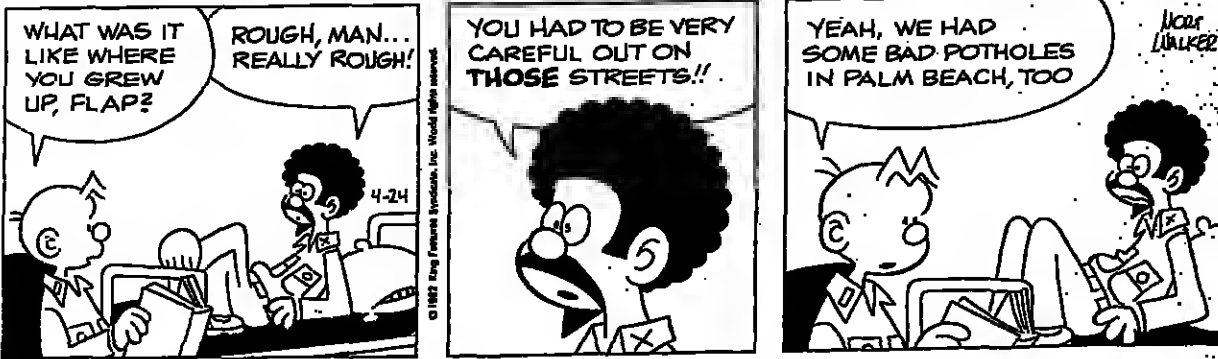
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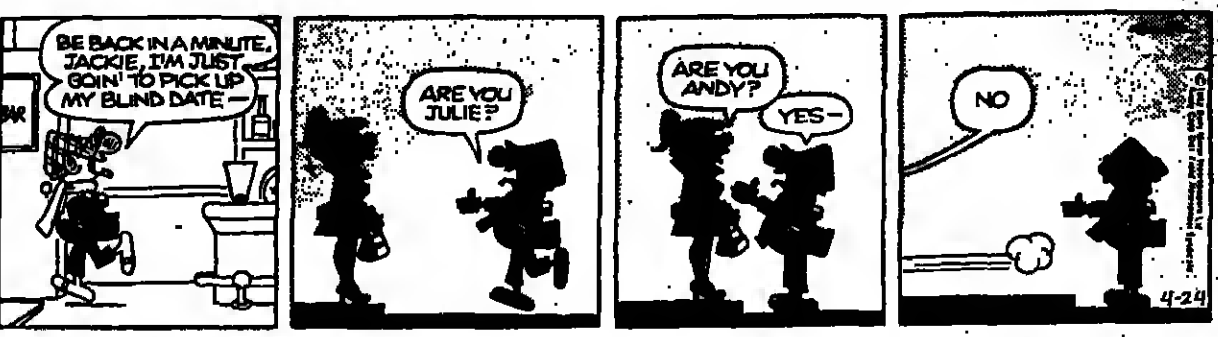
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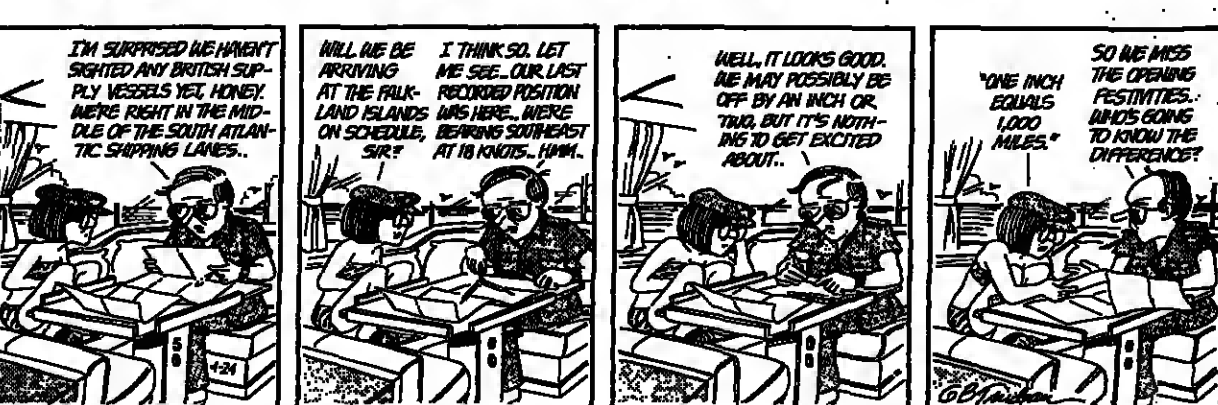
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JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

POATI
DESET
CUSSEN
ZERBAL

Answer here: AN

DENNIS THE MENACE



Reds Put an End To Braves' Streak With 2-1 Victory

United Press International
ATLANTA — Bruce Berenyi allowed five hits, over 6 1/2 innings and drove in the winning run with a fifth-inning single Thursday night to enable the Cincinnati Reds to snap Atlanta's 13-game winning streak with a 2-1 victory over the Braves.

The Braves set a modern major-league record by winning their first 13 games of the season.

Trailing, 1-0, the Reds scored twice in the fifth when they got at

led off with a walk, advanced to second on a walk to Chris Chambliss, moved to third on a wild pitch and scored on a groundout by Bruce Benedict.

The Braves, who left nine runners on base, had two other scoring opportunities. They failed to score in the fourth after Murphy and Chambliss led off with singles. The alert loaded the bases with one out in the seventh before reliever Tom Hume ended the threat by getting Glenn Hubbard on a flyout to short right field and Claudell Washington to bounce out. Hume earned his third save.

Brett Butler singled with two out in the ninth but Hubbard flied out to right to end the game. The crowd of 20,701 gave the Braves a standing ovation after Hubbard's ball was caught.

The Braves were quietly philosophical when it was over. "There was no real emotion shown," said Joe Torre, the Braves' manager. "We weren't as excited as the previous 13 games. I think everyone figured we'd just have to start it up again tomorrow."

In the American League, at Milwaukee, Cecil Cooper and Ben Oglivie hit home runs to support the four-hit pitching of Mike Caldwell as the Brewers routed Toronto, 7-0. Caldwell's complete game was the first for the Milwaukee pitching staff this season. The veteran left-hander improved his record to 1-1, walking one and striking out none.

Tigers 3, Yankees 1
In New York, Chief Lemon hit a two-run homer in the third inning and Jack Morris (3-1) pitched a six-inning to give Detroit its sixth consecutive triumph, a 3-1 victory over New York. Lemon hit his first homer of the season — a titanic shot into the upper deck in left field — after Lou Whitaker reached base on an error by third baseman Graig Nettles. Tommy John recorded his third loss in as many decisions.

Indians 4, Rangers 3
In Arlington, Texas, Joe Garbano's hit a two-run double in a three-run third inning and Len Barker and Dan Spillner combined on a five-hitter as Cleveland edged Texas, 4-3. Barker (2-1) gave up just two hits and an unearned run before being chased in the seventh.

Mariners 8, Twins 4
In Seattle, Jim Essian had two hits and two RBIs, and Rick Zisk doubled in two runs in a seven-run third inning as Seattle beat Minnesota, 8-4. Mike Moore, a rookie, got his first major-league victory as the Mariners won their third game in a row.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.	Team	W	L	Pct.
California	1	0	.100	Philadelphia	1	0	.100
Seattle	1	0	.100	San Diego	1	0	.100
Minnesota	1	0	.100	San Francisco	1	0	.100
Los Angeles	1	0	.100	Los Angeles	1	0	.100
Chicago	1	0	.100	St. Louis	1	0	.100
San Francisco	1	0	.100	Atlanta	1	0	.100
Philadelphia	1	0	.100	San Francisco	1	0	.100
Seattle	1	0	.100	Los Angeles	1	0	.100
Minnesota	1	0	.100	San Diego	1	0	.100
Los Angeles	1	0	.100	San Francisco	1	0	.100
Chicago	1	0	.100	Los Angeles	1	0	.100
San Francisco	1	0	.100	San Diego	1	0	.100
Philadelphia	1	0	.100	San Francisco	1	0	.100
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